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**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

**No. 175**



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**CHINA REPORT**  
**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**  
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SHIOPS

PRC, 008 (WWS) (S) (P)--Tokyo, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--Two Chinese, one Japanese and one South Korean moved to clash in the fourth round as competition in the third round ended at the third world amateur "go" championships here today. China's Ma Xiaochun today defeated Terence Stacey of Britain and another Chinese player Shao Dexizhong won from his compatriot Liu Xiangrong, all in the middle of the game. The current championships, sponsored jointly by the Japanese Chess Association and the Japan Airlines (JAL), were contested by a total of 30 male and one female chess players hailing from 23 countries and regions. Before qualifying for the last four, home player Murakami Tomiyoshi eliminated Park Tae Suk of South Korea and South Korea's Park Sung On beat Britain's Tim Snyder in the third round. (Text) (WWS21520 Beijing XINHUA to English 1500 GMT 12 Mar 81)

CIO: 4020

"RAID 84 81" ON IDEOLOGICAL CONFUSION IN CHINA

CHINA (Clandestine) 84 81 Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 CDT 9 Mar 81

[Text] The popular saying goes "maintain an army for a thousand days to use it for an hour." Hence, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping's instructions for army leaders to pay more attention to military training is correct. If training has not been properly stressed in peacetime, the army will take a beating in battle.

However, it must be understood that leaders of the several million-strong armed forces are from societies of the various nationalities across the country. Naturally, the various social problems and the people's sentiments are reflected in the army. For example, the people of various nationalities of the nation are most concerned for the nation's future economic development and improvement in living standards for the cadres and people generally. They also are most concerned about whether the current policies will change or not. Such problems also concern most of the commanders and fighters of the entire army.

The current situation reflected in the army is: The commanders and fighters have been plagued about repeated errors in economic policies, repeated revisions of economic plans and repeated changes in political slogans. Although leaders of the various army units have personally given party lectures to party members and cadres of the various services since the beginning of this year; although education line, principles and policies since the third plenary session; and although Comrade Tang Sheng, first secretary of the Party Committee of the General Staff Department, has explained the ideological circumstances of the party members and cadres of the various departments and delivered a report on uniting thought and deeds that the various unit leaders have publicized and used to educate (commanders and fighters), there are still many people who do not understand current principles and policies and who have doubts about their correctness. Many people have given lip-service while disbelieving at heart. At meetings they voice support while afterward they resist passively. It can be said that this is a dangerous phenomenon, undermining the stability and unity of the whole party, the whole army and the entire nation.

However, people must realize that this phenomenon is partly the serious consequence of errors in a series of policies and mistakes in economic work performed by the chief central leaders since the smashing of the gang of four. Diversity of thought opinion among the chief leaders of the Party Central Committee and the Military Commission also is the main reason accounting for ideological diversity and even confusion among the commanders and fighters of the army.

At the central discipline inspection conference, Comrade Chen Yun criticized some people for having a fondness for the grandiose and of becoming dizzy with success after coming to power. Even without the necessary conditions for drawing up a 10- or 20-year long term plan, they insist on issuing (overambitious) slogans. Since we lack sufficient manpower, material and financial resources for realizing the four modernizations, modernization must not be used then as a slogan of propaganda to fish for political capital, Chen Yun said. These are sincere words on existing conditions.

In his report on the current situation and tasks and in his speech recently delivered at the central work conference, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, however, sang a different tune to Comrade Chen Yun's. He harped on drawing up long term plans (with subtlety), and in a reassuring tone, he dismissed doubts on the four modernizations as utterly wrong. The senior cadres, in particular, must have sufficient understanding and must never waver on the fundamental issue.

In view of serious dissunity among the chief central leaders organizationally, politically and ideologically, how can the thinking of the people below show unity? And, how can delegivings for the current principles and policies of the party be eliminated?

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SELF-CONFIDENCE, PRIDE IN COUNTRY (CONT'D)

Shanghai WEN HU BIAO in Chinese 23 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Sun Tong-ren (1927-2007 0000): "We Must Not Underestimate Our Own Abilities"]

[Text] What sort of sentiment and poise should we have as Chinese people in this contemporary era? This is a topic often discussed today.

Under the guidance of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, which has provided us the direction to pragmatically handle our work, we have abandoned our arrogance and isolationist policy. We have adopted an open-door policy in order to humbly learn from others who are more advanced than we are, and in so doing we are showing the world that we in a socialist country are a broad-minded and high-spirited people. There are, however, people who go to extremes and think that everything Chinese is backward, and that "Chinese are no good." Such self-deprecation is as incongruous to our national attitude and the spirit of the time as our arrogance.

The phrase "self depreciation" came from Zhu Geliang. In his famous essay "Expedition" Zhu Geliang painstakingly advised the young, and encouraged Liu Cao to pull himself together so as to "revive the spirit of the army," and that he should not "underestimate himself," for that would hurt his chances of success. What Zhu Geliang had said he himself put into action. At a time of "imminent defeat and danger" he assumed an air of confidence and exuberance. In so doing, he succeeded in "fighting the arch enemies and expanding the kingdom from a disadvantaged position." He "spared no effort" in unifying China and reviving the prestige of the kingdom. Hence, in writing an obituary in praise of Zhu Geliang, Li Jing of the Jing Kingdom penned in "A Eulogy for Zhu Geliang": "Those who possess a noble spirit are invincible, and songs of praise in history are written for the brave and not for the coward." In remembering the anecdote about Zhu Geliang, we might as well use his spirit to reinfuse our national psyche.

We Chinese people are a confident and inventive people. Our ancestors have created an impressive history and a brilliant culture. In both material and cultural terms, China led the world in the course of the Qing, Han, Tang, Song, and Ming Dynasties to as late as the 15th century. Our ancestors have had the whole world in mind since ancient times, such as Zhang Qian's explorations to the West, Hu Shih's discovery of North America, Xuan Zang's pilgrimage to India, Jian Zhen's voyage to Japan, Zheng He's expeditions to Southeast Asia, and so on. These people set many lofty records. In the meantime, the Chinese people not only absorbed the economic and cultural achievements of other nations, but they also emphasized the need to

influence them with their own civilization. In this way, they had their share of the brilliant records in human history.

Unfortunately, our country suffered the past 300 years of feudalistic monarchy, and especially the barbaric onslaught of imperialism, and we have accordingly become backward. Nevertheless, the Chinese people have not lost their stems and self-confidence despite the evil destruction wrought by both external and internal forces. As Hu Li Jun pointed out: "One may say that some of us have lost confidence, but it is ridiculous to say this of our people as a whole." From the time of adolescence, Prime Minister Zhou Enlai had set his mind to "revive the prestige of China," and he strongly believed that "China will excel in the world." Chairman Mao solemnly asserted that "the Chinese people have the determination to reinstate the status of the country by self-reliance, and the ability to stand up to any in the world."

Each nation ~~must~~ have its particular strengths for survival. Since 1949 we have stood up among the world of nations because we have had a more solid foundation than in the recent past. This is not merely the result of our richness in natural resources or long-continued history or glorious traditions, it is because we have armed ourselves with the most advanced spirit of the contemporary world in order to enhance our creativity and strengthen our self-confidence. The latter spirit is nothing but the four basic principles embedded in socialism, dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the party, and Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought. These are the pillars of our nation and the sources of our strength and value.

Undoubtedly, we need to go through a very long period of hard work and struggle to change the backwardness resulting from the last 300 years, the tumult over the past 10 years, and to conquer the obstacles we are confronting. It is not dialectic materialism if we do not admit our backwardness and if we do not recognize our problems. However, if we are to truly adopt the perspective of dialectic materialism, we must also recognize the success we have made over the past 30 years. This is to say that we abolished an exploitative system, established socialist public ownership, and initially realized the system of remuneration according to labor. We have laid down a rather solid material foundation for socialist construction. With these two preconditions, we have gained some footage. Even though we are confronting some problems, we must realize that even now not everything about us is backward. Our target is to create a highly democratic, highly civilized, modern, socialist power. This lofty goal has already been upheld by 1 billion people in our country. Should we not be proud of ourselves? In some Western countries where material comfort has reached very high levels, the problems of spiritual emptiness, decline of morality, and increasing crime rates have reached pathological and incurable proportions. Many advanced people including some far-sighted politicians and scientists have looked at us with admiration. What reason do we have to underestimate ourselves?

As a people in a socialist China, we should be humble but confident, we should realize our worth, power, and dignity. Let us get rid of our frustration and revive our spirit in order to realize socialist modernization and to forge ahead to create our socialist spiritual and material well-being.

ROLE OF CRITICISM, AND THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTY, BASED DISCUSSION

Padma BHUPAN KUMAR (in Chinese 30 Jun 81 p 3)

(Article by Wang Min (王敏) 2004: "Carry Out Criticism Correctly and Strengthen Unity Between Cadres and the Masses")

[Text] Comrade Chen Yan (陈研) recently pointed out: The practice of the workstyle of the party is now to a problem which concerns the life and death of the party. All of us party cadres must fully recognize the extreme importance of a correct party workstyle, and work hard together to make the party image ever better. In doing this we should make good use of the means of criticism and see that they serve a positive function.

"Criticism causes people to advance." This principle seems to be readily evident, but is not easy to implement. Some comrades think about correct and incorrect workstyle, but they are actually speaking only of others and not of themselves. In meetings they report proudly and with great passion, but after meetings they immediately operate in their usual confidential and improper ways; when they are invited, they usually eat; when there are gifts offered, they usually accept them; they usually treat others according to their special positions; they usually take improper and confidential paths to position or privilege. They carry out no self-criticism and they absolutely forbid others to criticize. They listen to nothing that is not pleasing to their ears. For the purpose of placing their own interests, they join forces with others in official positions to defend and protect one another—and then feel perfectly at ease to do so. There are still other comrades who, in all honesty, think it wise to protect themselves above all else. They are only hypocrites and could say nothing else. They love to speak what is pleasing to the ears of others. They act to please their leaders. Even when they know that their leaders have deserted from official positions, abandoned proper principles, or are displaying an improper workstyle, they dare not criticize, and even go so far as to flatter and teach us so as to express their shadowy and "support". If these two tendencies are not corrected, it will be very damaging to our establishment of an excellent party workstyle.

The reason that our party considers the carrying out of criticism and self-criticism to be an inviolable tradition, and has listed it as a party regulation, is because the party represents the basic interests of the broadest masses. Every party member, regardless of his relative position in the hierarchy, is a public servant of society and, for the benefit of the people, must at all times uphold what is proper and correct what is wrong. This truly is an expression of the

highest responsibility of the party toward the masses. Because of this, whether it is a leading cadre or an ordinary party member, we must all take the guiding principles to be our motto, strengthen the cultivation of our party character, consistently carry out criticism and self-criticism, and finally achieve a good party atmosphere. At present, a small number of departments and units are still carrying out the pattern of officials competing to defend one another, and trying to surpass one another. This is totally contrary to the spirit of the Party Central Committee's direction. Perhaps everyone still remembers the line spoken by Emperor Tai Sung of the Tang Dynasty to the crown Wang Gai: "It is difficult to disregard the small faults of a single official, for to do so could bring great harm to large numbers of people--this truly is the government of a dying nation." A feudal emperor working to overcome these and being above other's government still knew the danger of officials competing to defend themselves. The cadres at every level in the proletarian government and party should even more bravely challenge this rotten old traditional custom, and even more resolutely abandon the evil habit of protecting our shortcomings and covering up our mistakes. We advocate strict self-criticism. Those with faults or who have made mistakes should do more self-criticism, we must also carry out criticism of other people's mistakes, and not shun or minimize mistakes because of personal feelings. And it is not only within the party that we should actively carry out criticism. We should not be afraid to criticize publicly. In this way we can better correct shortcomings and mistakes, increase the fighting strength of the party, and continually enhance the party's prestige among the masses.

In carrying out criticism we must maintain a proper attitude and the spirit of seeking truth from facts. The essential results that we definitely want from carrying out criticism are to induce future continuance because of the criticisms. Encourage the critics to save the patient, to help comrades recognize and correct mistakes, and to increase solidarity so as to move forward together; we definitely do not want to "deal a death blow" to anyone. Therefore, whether we carry out criticism inside or outside of the Party, we must to direct it toward the critics themselves and not toward the person himself. Steadily uphold the facts and speak rationally. Seek the truth from facts and don't involve others. Indiscriminately or haphazardly people with labels. At the same time, when carrying out criticism and self-criticism, we must also learn to clearly distinguish the two kinds of contradictions which are different in nature. For those problems which belong to the category of contradictions among the people, criticism must be carried out to help people become better. Words must be chosen appropriately. It is not proper to adopt methods of sarcasm and derision. When it is necessary to name names in public criticism published in newspapers, it is even more important to verify accurate and directly solicit the opinions of the departments concerned. In some cases the opinions of the person being criticized should be sought. In carrying out criticism we should also fully permit counter-criticism. We advocate doing this on that, in dealing with criticism, we will adopt a certain, responsible attitude. Only this kind of criticism can achieve the goals of clarifying thinking and uniting comrades; and can not only give an education to the criticized comrades, but can give everyone involved an education and induce them to forgo their prejudices. Of course, speaking of the cadres receiving the criticism, they should not be overly particular about the language or method of those doing the criticizing. As long as it is accurate criticism,

should seriously receive and accept it. They must retain their cool and reasonable figures when criticism cannot be avoided, or search for sources apart the criticism. More importantly, they should not try to suppress criticism or seek revenge by attacking the critics who raised the suggestions. Criticism is good and can bring large benefits. If we learn how to utilize the sources of criticism and self-criticism, then the chances of achieving an excellent party workstyle will be ever brighter to the ahead.

REVIVING FAITH SPIRIT IN CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY NEEDS (CONT)

Beijing Review 1980 03A (in Chinese) 18 Feb 81 p 4

(Identical to former article by Wang Juniper (1978 04A) (CONT): "Also Talking About 'Fear Neither Hardship nor Death'"

(Text). A mention of "Fear neither hardship nor death" will naturally remind us of the old time when the Red Army fed itself with tree skins, while crossing the snow-capped mountains and presented in extreme conditions during the long march. It will also remind us of Feng Yuxiang's (1916 1922 1937) heroic act of assaulting and capturing an enemy fortress in defiance of danger to his life, and Yang Xiguang's (1938 1945 1949) heroic act of giving up his life by throwing his body against the gun barrel. By displaying this spirit of "Fearing neither hardship nor death," they have won unparalleled respect and love from the masses of people. Chinese Communist Party members and revolutionary fighters sacrificed themselves through struggle when we rallied in time to overcome all forms of difficulty and defeat the strong enemy. The history of revolutionary struggle tells us that "Fearing neither hardship nor death" for the sake of the people is a virtue of Communist Party members and the party's glorious tradition.

Some people may possibly say that there this is a thing of the past, do we still need to today? The answer is, it is absolutely necessary. Although the situation today is different from the past, in fulfilling the great and difficult cause of the four modernizations, we will face many never-dreamed-of difficulties, dangers and resistances. Such questions as whether we still have to endure hardship and sacrifice ourselves will frequently cross our minds as the struggle for production, scientific experiment, and class struggle in all forms of home and abroad are underway. Only by inheriting and carrying forward the spirit of "Fearing neither hardship nor death," and carrying out tenacious and heroic struggles can we expect success for our cause. The attempt to fulfill the four modernizations in a comfortable way will not lead us to achieve that intended objective. "The fragrant pine trees grow in bone-chilling frigid weather."

In the eyes of some people, those who "Fear neither hardships nor death" are fools. Are they really fools? No. People like Lei Feng (1940 1962 1963) who beat off tundras with courage, Li Shizhen (1518 1583 2000) who was ill when he took up arms to go to the front of field, and Yang Shihua (1978 1980 1980), with indomitable and unyielding spirit have sacrificed their personal interests and even their lives in order to defend the party's and people's greatest interests and make contributions to the people's cause. They were the world's best decent and practical

people. Comrade Lin Feng said it well, "If they are called fools, I am glad to be such a fool. The revolution and the construction of the motherland need such fools." In the eyes of true Communist Party members, the most pitiable are those who worship the religion that "God saves me and I save myself." In Comrade Lin Feng's language, those people who have been lapped over to "the size of individualism still never know that they have generated one offensive after among the people."

There are some other people who say that promoting the spirit of "Fearing neither hardship nor death" means disregarding science. This argument is also erroneous. The spirit of "Fearing neither hardship nor death" is a spirit of hard struggle and willingness to sacrifice. Such spirit is absolutely not incompatible with the program for developing science. On the contrary, such spirit is absolutely essential to any search for scientific truth. "A breakthrough in science also calls for hard struggle." True, when the erroneous left tendency held sway, some people used the slogan "Fear neither hardship nor death" as an excuse for violating the objective laws, and as a mandate for ignoring the plight of the masses and even for driving them to fatal dangers to their lives. Certainly, such conduct should be repudiated. But this does not mean that we can throw the baby out with the bath water. In other words, today, the spirit of "Fearing neither hardship nor death" is still needed during the march toward the four modernizations.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### PARTY MEMBERS' SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE LINE

Wang Jin FLAMING RED to Chinese 16 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Zhang Jun (1738 8030): "Party Members Must Be of One Heart With the Party Central Committee"]

(Text) Those with the same moral character are of the same heart; those of the same heart are comrades. Communist Party members must maintain political consistency with the Party Central Committee. This is our party's most basic rule. It is an important guarantee of the party's fighting strength. Try and imagine, if each party member was politically of his own mind, there being an appearance of unity making occasional fragmentation, then what would happen? I'm afraid that only our enemies would welcome such a situation.

After the fall of Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary clique, and especially since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, the hearts of the vast majority of Party members have been beating in sync with that of the Party Central Committee. This is because they have seen that it was under Party Central Committee that truly carried our party through peril, that under the most complex circumstances overcame innumerable difficulties, brought order out of chaos, planned with great vision, and pulled together to lay plans for governing. They not only established the correct political line and restored the excellent tradition of seeking the truth to facts, but also shook off the influence on economic construction of the left deviationist line; they have not only greatly strengthened democracy and the legal system, but also, under difficult circumstances, the Party Central Committee has seen to it that the lives of the people have begun to improve. All of this has caused the present Party Central Committee to win the love and support of every upright Chinese. Although there remain before us many obstacles which must be removed, still the vast number of party members have caught a glimpse of light and hope. They have seen the arduous and healthy road we are following, and so they unhesitatingly support the Party Central Committee and come with all their hearts to maintain political consistency with it.

It is worth noting that there are also certain party members that are not yet like this. Although they are identified as Communist Party members, they are forever clinging to opposing line. Having done no surveys or research, not any serious thinking, they talk a blithesome speech, and without regard for time, place,

or accept the other details of the Party Central Committee's line, principles, and policies. In particular at certain study meetings, they do not for a moment calm down and concentrate on thoroughly investigating documents in order to comprehend their essence. Rather, they address things with subjective influences and talk other nonsense, or they latch on to complicating factors of every sort to back and beside points. If we look at this objectively, such a party member appears as a member whose specialty is to challenge the party.

Article 6a of "the guiding principles" stipulates: "In fostering internal party democracy, the main thing is to permit party members to express dissenting opinions, to carry out open discussion of problems, and to truly say all they know and say it without reserve." "The Guiding Principles" chapter thereafter follows this by indicating: "All that is required is that party members do not oppose the basic political stance of the party... and do not disseminate among the masses phenomena which contradict party line, principles, and policies. If party discipline is not considered to have been violated, then criticism still not be dealt out." This makes it quite clear that while fostering internal party democracy we cannot depart from the basic interests of the party. If we take all actions which are taken without regard to Party interests, which do not take the propensity of masses into account and which are irresponsible, and consider them to be "interpretation of the wind" and to the spirit of democracy, then we are mistaken. For that is not the democracy we require. Rather, it is the disruption of democracy.

"Interpretation of the wind" is that which makes thoughts and reality correspond, making the subjective and the objective match. It is simply seeking the truth from facts. The party encourages party members to develop independent thinking, to break the shackles of left deviationism, to return to the correct path of dialectical materialism, to continually explore ways to the true understandings which are suitable to China's national situation, to boldly research our conditions and our problems, and to make positive suggestions to the Party. The more of this kind of party members the better. We never again want to be slaves who follow blindly without thinking. The kind just mentioned above and the kind who do not begin with reality, do not consider the interests of the party, and speak impulsively whatever is in their minds have absolutely nothing to do with it. At what time did comrades with the aforementioned thoughts, viewpoints, and feelings become contaminated with such bad habits? What kind of a person welcome such a disposition? These questions are worth some careful consideration by every individual. If we give such persons time to develop and they still cannot discipline themselves, then it should be made clear to them that the party statutes clearly stipulate: Only those who recognize the Party Constitution, uphold party discipline, and observe party discipline can join the party. Isn't the qualification for party membership of one who cannot maintain political consistency with the Party Central Committee already easier to come by?

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IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENING IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK DISCUSSED

Then the STAFFED STAFF in Chapter 13 (in 81, p. 1)

(Article by Wang Zhen (1980 (3) (1981)), "The Right Thing in Improving Party Leadership to Strengthening Ideological-Political Work")

(Text) For a number of years now, because of the existence of the current practice of not separating the party and the government--having the party take the place of the government--certain comrades, including some of the leading members of the Party Committee, have persistently talked of the party leadership and national administrative authority as though they were one and the same. They even go so far as to take the administrative tasks of managing personnel, finances, and resources--as well as those of managing supply, production, and marketing--to be the "special powers" of the Party Committee leadership. And they look on national control to the administration of the party and the people, concerning the future of the party and the state and the success and failure of socialist enterprises as having no significant relation to ideological trends. They consider the party's ideological-political work to be unimportant. Following these lines, they refuse to the point of abandoning ideological-political work altogether, giving rise to a situation where the party does not supervise itself and the party's work among the masses is greatly weakened. This is a dangerous tendency, and deserves our serious attention. The Party Central Committee has recently indicated quite clearly that the right thing is strengthening and improving party leadership to strengthening ideological-political work. In order to thoroughly comprehend and reasonably ensure this important directive from the Party Central Committee, we must clarify what party leadership is, what the party depends on to carry out its own leadership, and what the relationship is between party leadership and ideological-political work.

Our party is the core force leading the entire nation's people to carrying out socialist construction. Without party leadership there would be no new China, one of whose pillars China has, and, of course, there would be no talk of our nation's socialist undertakings. But, we must make clear that the party leadership and national authority are not the same thing, and must not confuse them when we speak. The national authority is the political strength in power. Its practice is to serve; its method is compulsion; and it is backed ultimately by force. The leadership of the party is mainly political and ideological leadership.

Our party is the most faithful representatives of the people's interests, the people who leads the people toward to the correct direction, the leader struggling to lead the people to carry out what is to their own best interest. This type of leadership is built on the foundation of the correct support, the most correct expression of the leader. Only our party can guide the Chinese people to victory.

Well then, upon what does the party depend to either to lead, and the does it realize this type of leadership? First, is "Leading" communists, the "Intrinsic Disciples," indicated. First, rely on the consciousness of the proletarian expert, rely on their devotion to the revolution, their perseverance, and their sense of self-sacrifice; secondly, rely on the intimate relationship between the party and the broad masses; Thirdly, rely on the party's political leadership and the correctness of their strategy and tactics. This sort of correct leadership can only be realized by the broad masses to accordance with their personal experiences. The above three items, put into our own terms, mean that the party must rely on the correctness of the party line, principles, and policies. This can only be realized if the complete vanguard role and the excellent party work style of the party ~~members~~ can cause the party and the masses to continuously maintain an intimate, flesh and blood relationship. It is easy to see that if we want to realize all of this, we must strengthen the party's leading role-political work and mass work.

As everyone known, the main task of our party's contingent political work is to promote Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung Thought and the line, principles, and policies of the party. It is also to use the communist spirit to educate the entire party and the people, and to struggle to build a strong, independent, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist nation. These truly are our basic tasks in improving and strengthening the party leadership. Because only by strengthening the study and practice of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought, and by arming the entire party and the people with correct theories and views, in particular, the leading cadre at every level especially and sincerely grasp the correctness of the system of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought and use it to direct our work to all areas, can we carry out the correct line, principles and policies and also maintain the correct political direction. These things will guarantee both the solidarity of the entire party and all the people and a unity of thought and action that will enable us to single-mindedly carry out the four understandings. Only if we strengthen the study and practice of the correct line and series of principles and policies that have been established since the last plenary session of the Party's 11th General Conference and make these truly become part of the conscious actions of the vast majority of cadre and masses can we fully realize this leadership, guarantee the smooth implementation of each item of party work, and achieve victory. Only by strengthening the political education of communist thought and communist moral standard especially by strengthening the education of party members, and continuing to criticize and oppose the bourgeois influence of the exploiting classes-can we cultivate a good party work style, fully develop the complete role of the vanguard, and lead the broad masses to developing the revolutionary spirit and the excellent moral qualities needed for the difficult task of

creating new understandings. Only this will guarantee the flourishing development of the work of our local organizations.

In summary, comprehending ideological-political work to the very best in uniting the entire party, in carry out the great political struggle, in providing the important guarantee of our nation's socialist industrialization construction, and in the most important task of improving and strengthening party leadership. We certainly must exert great effort in strengthening our ideological-political work. Not being ideological work to be inconsistent with our Communist Party nature. In regard to our most important problems, the enhancement of ideological-political work is the enhancement of party leadership and of the historic responsibility of our Communist party.

9701  
CMB 6805

LEIBANG DISCUSSIONS, DIALECTICS REVISITED

Beijing 881/08 00000 to Chinese 22 Jan 81 p. 1

(Article by Jiang Zerong (江泽荣 1928-1970 0342): "Don't Throw the Baby Out With the Bath Water")

(Text) In the course of interpreting the past, and establishing three major major themes, we cannot shun the current situation compatible with dialectics, just as we cannot throw the baby out with the bath water. "A bad thing can be converted into a good thing" is a correct philosophical theme. But in an article entitled "An Incident Is an Incident" carried in the 881/08 00000 column "A Hundred Schools of Thought," the writer there may disagree along with Dialectics.

Everything has its own specific characteristics. Good and bad things are things with different characteristics. But good and bad things can be truly converted between other under certain conditions. It is a good thing to see people being condemned for achieving success. But this good thing can become a bad thing if they grow arrogant and cease to make progress because of such success. As a result, they will even suffer serious setbacks. On the other hand, it is a bad thing to watch an incident occur to a unit, thus causing damage to the party and people. This may not be a good thing if it does not cover up mistakes, and if it is somewhat timely enables the masses to look into the cause, thus enabling it to correct mistakes, draw lessons, and take out measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. There is a popular Chinese saying: "Failure is the mother of success." Is it true that a heart-stirring speech once led the Chinese people to basically believe we were up-to-date, to blaze trails, and to be in experiencing which finally enabled them to discover the truth of Marxism-Leninism Mao Zedong Thought and achieve victory? (Is this not the "gang of four" spent 10 years putting people around, causing irreparable damage to the party and people. This is indeed a very bad thing. Is it also true that the people have brought a new leap-forward to the ideological field as a result of our efforts to completely settle accounts with their critics comprehensively and to our rich experience of the past 30 years and 10 years, both positive and negative? It is precisely such painful experiences and a comparison between the present and the past that have led us to deepen our understanding of the correctness of the ideological and political line and series of principles and policies set forth by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and to become more determined than ever to support them.

Why can a bad thing be converted into a good thing? The reason is that everything has dual characteristics. A bad thing also contains good elements and can be converted into a good thing under certain conditions. The viewpoint that regards good and bad things as absolute and any other related values as *conveniences* is a form of *metaphysics* which cannot fully explain the ever-changing but indefinitely valid objective reality.

After suffering defeat, what people can see is not just defeat but also hopes for success. In times of victory, what they hear is not just congratulations but also warning signals that inspire the people's morale. "Misfortune are the company of happiness; happiness is the seed of disaster" is a saying from the book "Zhouyi." "It is never too late to mend the fold after some of the sheep have been lost" is another oft-quoted ancient saying. These are sayings that spell out the aforementioned truth.

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PEOPLE DEDICATED TO SELFLESSLY WORK FOR PARTY, STATE

Pushpa PUSJAH SISMO in Chapter 30 Ann 81 p. 3

(Article by Huu Long (1929-1993): "Uphold the Spirit of Sharing Burdens with the Party and State")

(Text) At present, in order to move ahead in the readjustment of the national economy and bring about the healthy development of building the four modernization based on firm foundation, we must uphold the spirit of sharing burdens with the party and the state; we must be of one mind and strive to make the country strong.

During the 3 years of national economic difficulties at the beginning of the decade of the 1980's, we proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, along with our nation's people, struggled bitterly, consciously strengthening ourselves, to establish a shining example for us all. At that time, our former military commander, Comrade Phung Nhieu, who sufferedopardalistic impositions and terrible material deprivation, likewise displayed the noble spirit of sharing the burdens with and easing the worries of the party and the state. He concerned himself with the temporary difficulties of the party and the state, and not with personal merits and demerits. He would often say to those comrades around him: "In difficult times such as our nation presently faces, even if I could just be allowed to concentrate on a single production team, to run a single production team well, this too would be a contribution to our nation." Under circumstances where he could not fulfill his own aspirations, he still employed the method of "production and frugality" to share the burdens and ease worries of the nation. This kind of noble character is a precious spiritual resource of our party.

It is worth reporting that this kind of spirit is today enjoying a resurgence among the broad cadres and masses. Numerous older revolutionary cadres, having once again come forth to work, do not consider their own loss and gain, but considering the interests of the party and the state to be the most important thing, continue to labor night and day for the party and the state. They take the remaining years of their lives and give them to the cause of the four modernization construction. They see their own exemplary conduct to foster the traditional Vietnamese workstyle; to foster the enterprising spirit of the first nation-building years; to foster the unshaking determination shown during that 3-year period of difficulties mentioned above; and to express the ideal of "worry over the cadres of the world today, rejoice in the joys of the world to come." (work one to one to enjoy the fruits

of a better life). One has an anti-revolutionary heart; the other has spiritual character! No leader at such level, no communist Party member and revolutionist can conceive, that we can permanently maintain and develop the Texas spirit, the spirit of the early days of liberation, and the spirit of overcoming difficulties exhibited in the first years of the 1960's, but must also be righteously held to carrying out promotional education, and spread this spirit ~~among~~ all the people and youth of the nation.

However, in actual life we also see another type which is neither pure nor noble. For example, some are not only not sympathetic to the difficulties of the party and state, on the contrary, during readjustment they want the state to share the burdens and ease the worries of other units and themselves. Some do not concern themselves with the difficulties of the party and the state. They are indoctrinated with the "Four understandings" construction of themselves and their own small households. This is not "public good without self concern", but rather is "transforming the public good into self concern." Such people have only to fulfil their own "interests".... We should point out that one of these cadres formerly struggled many years for the revolution and made important contributions on behalf of the people. At that time, their ideals were pure and their conduct was noble. But under new historical conditions, they have, to some measure, abandoned the noble ideals for which they formerly struggled. This cannot help but add on. Because of all this, strengthening political, ideological, and educational work, and developing the excellent tradition and revolutionary spirit of the party to absolutely pure were necessary. "Every individual shares responsibility for the rise and fall of the country." In carrying out the important historic mission of readjusting the economy and realizing the four understandings that lies ahead, we sincerely believe that, under the leadership of the party and the government, we must only adopt the attitude of being masters of our own house and share the burdens of the party, the state and the masses. If we look forward to unity, then we can certainly complete the task of readjusting the national economy and moving forward with the task of building the four understandings.

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Date 6/20/

"80-81" Section 600 or 787(6) to COMINT USA

REF ID: A1620162 (Confidential) DR 71 Radio to Beijing to China (800) (C) 12 Mar 81

(Summary from past reception) "At the end of February, Comrade Deng Xiaoping called in Hu Yaobang, Hu Qiliang, Wang Ruosheng and Feng Zhi and said to them: 'Brother Hu and several other area leaders do not agree to removing Hu Qufeng from office. I think it is best to put off the party congress for a while.'

"In an effort to win agreement in attempting to negotiate some party and government leaders to oppose the area leadership and to determine party-state and other-government relations that already are not very harmonious. It is a serious violation of the 'guiding principles for intra-party political life' and the party constitution for Huwai and his several trusted followers to criticize the chairman of the Party Central Committee behind his back, to decide on the date and agenda of the party congress or to decide who is to be leader of the Party Central Committee.

"In the Frank, some persons in the party and the area oppose the attempt to remove Hu Qufeng from office. This is not because they support or oppose anyone, but because they hold such that Hu Qufeng, as chairman of the Party Central Committee, should serve concurrently as chairman of the Military Commission and supreme commander of the PLA (according to law and usual practice), but because they uphold the party's genuine principles of collective leadership and democracy."

It is wrong and unprincipled for anyone to exaggerate and distort, with ulterior motives, Comrade Hu Qufeng's "questions of a political nature to his personal history."

Regarding the two conferences on learning from Deng provided over to Chairman Hu Qufeng, it should be noted that "Learning from Deng" was the party's then established policy and that this slogan was raised by Chairman Hu and Premier Huo. When he invited a group of people at the Great Hall of the People on the eve of the cultural revolution, comrade Deng Xiaoping himself said: "Some people say that China does not produce enough food for its people. China will become a granary if the world provided all countries throughout the country learn from Deng."

"It can be seen from this that Hu Qufeng alone should not be held responsible for learning from Deng."

After the downfall of the gang of four, Comrade Deng Xiaoping also supported publicizing Comrade Hu Yaobang as "veteran leader" in order to resume his post. Later, when Marshal Ye proposed that wide publicity be given to Comrade Hu Yaobang throughout the party and the country, Comrade Deng Xiaoping not only gave full support to this proposal but made concrete arrangements for the propaganda department of the Party Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture to do so.

"This is why Marshal Ye and other leaders of our party are object to recalling Chairman Hu Yaobang at the 12th CCP National Congress. Those who are willfully exaggerating Chairman Hu Yaobang's mistakes and even bringing various false charges against him [words indicated] are doing so not in the interests of the party and the state but out of their need to seize power."

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ARTICLE OF SPLENDID VIRTUES OF CONFUCIUS, CONFUCIUS SAID

Writing BEIJING 81840 (in Chinese 16 Jun 81, p. 3)

(Article by Yang Liwei (17th June 2010): "It is Still Good to Be a Little More 'Temperate, Kind, Courteous, Restrained and Suspicious'"

(Text) It has been a long time since I last saw (the phrase) "Temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and suspicious". During the reign of emperors of the Han and Tang Dynasties' anti-revolutionary clique, these splendid virtues handed down by our forefathers were deemed to be the other of the forms of "vicious crowding" and "endless fighting" and blamed for "creating a predisposition to rebellion, yet who dares come forward and make inquiries?" From to time (like today I am afraid) it's hard to avoid being suspicious of someone preaching the Confucian philosophy of life. But I still have to cry out against the injustices inflicted on a few words.

These words originally came from a sentence in the "Analects" in which Duke Li asked Confucius. In the original context he said that Confucius, as a result of being "Temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and suspicious" was able to create the status in part to spare in the political administration of any state he went to. Whether or not Confucius really did possess these splendid virtues is irrelevant, but the fact is that these splendid virtues gained dissemination via the "Analects." At that time the numerous princes who were subjected to turbulent situations and struggled for hegemony ruled the people and defined their borders by virtue of leather whips and iron daggers, and it was impossible for them to even rule centrally, much less peace, this sort of moral concept expressed by the Confucian school. The reasons why later rulers took a fancy to these five words and preached this relentlessly were, for one thing, to keep the laboring people servile, to beat exploitation and suppression, and to use it to protect their feudal ruling system; for another, they wanted to use this sort of moral concept to keep the members of the ruling clique in bounds, regulate internal contradictions, and prevent their own downfall. However the natural instincts of the exploiting class to try to cheat or outwit each other made it virtually impossible for them to implement these splendid virtues much less carry them out fully. Thus observing the ten thousand years of recorded history, the general rule is that the only regard the exploiting class had for the laboring people was cruel oppression and exploitation. They never said anything about being "Temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and suspicious" and even within the

expecting when these qualities were widely observed, all the car was given more careful handling, picking of items, and then all maintained a pack of tough military traits or derived such traits of the entire themselves. With the arrival of the enlisted members, the situation underwent a basic change, these virtues were given an even wider extension where they could and should flourish. We developed a less manipulative and oppressive and a basic change occurred in the relationships between people. A basic affinity exists among the laboring people and among members because of their more interests and goals. This sort of our basic relationship has informed that people can get along with one another equality, treat each other like brothers and be mutually understanding and sympathizing. In other words, this can be "temperate, kind, courteous, tactful and sympathetic."

However, another problem has surfaced. Didn't Chairman Mao's teaching in the "Report on the Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" clearly told that revolution cannot be an **temperate, kind, courteous, tactful and sympathetic**, and that "[a] revolution is an bourgeoisie, an era of violence by which the class revolutionaries struggle"? Our people frequently take this as a basis for evaluating these fine moral qualities and the revolutionaries submit as something disrupted the basic work ethic such as love and care. Actually, when Chairman Mao's teaching could see that the struggle in which "the peasant class has the power to overthrow the feudal landlord class" is a violent revolution. If we take the conclusion that it is only applicable to a violent revolution and immediately change it into a principle applicable to all areas it is then a gross error. We could also imagine that after the end of a large scaled bourgeois class struggle there should still be violent acts carried out among the people with one another maintaining another condition of the people, and that can could not be a little like "temperate, kind, courteous, tactful and sympathetic". As far as this democratic slogan which was intended the people to the past never gave it a thought and also the "class revolution revolution" can it was no less to give it some thought, in such feelings of kindness and happy relationships the people disrupted into "suspicion of others" against the oppressed and "red" state.

On Dec. and the "gang of four" using the power they had usurped to fix the banner of "revolution" around themselves, then and used the violent measures imposed for the sake of the power and the party. For a time roughness, violent repression, repression was forced to stop, resistance was sky-high, kidnappers feared on all sides, houses were burned, and resistance was mobilized. Party members were oppressed, and party leaders became the hated ones. Businesses were against supporters, masses were against masses starting angrily at one another shouting names to the police where there film, whoe threatened and beaten officials moved, under the guise of certain "revolutionary" organizations who would spared the baseness of the flesh and our good comrades and killed their lives under the sun. In this regard the rural citizens in all the four had to suffer and the suffering in good condition of our bodies are linked with endless diseases and illnesses before. The "revolutionaries" themselves polarized by the Mao and the "gang of four" severely contaminated the pure kind hearts of a number of our party members and the masses, and certainly damaged the party cause and rural atmosphere. Even the other people still believe in "the revolution" following other people's work and were sympathizing for profit and power everywhere;

there are also others who still have not given up factionalism, who still recall past grievances, wait on "eye for an eye" and are feverishly engaged in settling old scores; and there are even a number of youths who look down upon social morality, regard restraint as a weakness, treat "useful people" as pawns, conduct themselves as they please and cause others to make a staggering price of indulgence. Over 10 years of lessons, and the present reality, clearly indicates the very necessity of recommending a swift infusion of these five moral qualities among the people. At present there are calls from everywhere to readjust the party style with everyone hoping to study and establish socialist moral standards endeavouring to establish a socialist spiritual civilization. I believe that guiding the people to gradually cultivate a good atmosphere in which kindness, restrained thoughtfulness, tempered thriftiness, and binding friendships between the people, conform to the needs of the time and the people and should be very beneficial.

"In doing so do you not want the people to become violent persons and keep on the right side of everyone?" This type of concern is a gross exaggeration. If one acts like a "good old boy" when confronting mistakes and consistently indulges in excessive leniency to the point where evil does not evil deeds, mistakes theological trends, and unhealthy trends are not with endless "excuses," then our socialist cause can not forge ahead. But these five moral qualities we advocate should not be mutually excluded from criticism within the party and among the people because the struggle and the criticism we speak of can only be applied through methods that are reasonable, democratic and are like gentle breezes and mild rains, which spring from the desire of unity, undergoes criticism and struggle to attain a united goal; yet they are never permitted to give in a "12th grade typhoon" where people are beaten to death with clubs. Looking along the same lines it is also desirable to be a little "temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and courageous" when launching ideological struggles within the party and among the people.

Li Buxun of the Ming Dynasty fabricated "Jin Si Gu" (Land of Contentment) and towards the end of the Qing Dynasty Long Yushu wrote "Bo Dong Hu" (Great Summer). They both felt the ups and downs of official life, the difficulties and happiness of the troubled times and composed an imaginary setting for the people which could be called a Chinese-style utopia that was basically impossible to realize. Today it's a different age, for we have eliminated Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the prime culprits of the troubled times, and bestowed a new significance on the splendid virtues of being "temperate, kind, courteous, restrained and courageous" so that they absolutely should be and can be realized among the people. I really believe that once these splendid virtues start to take effect among the people and masses throughout the country a stable unified Political Bureau will certainly be able to attain further consolidation and development.

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RETRAVAIL BANQUETS FOR FOREIGNERS DESIRED

Shanghai WU HU BAO to Chinese II Jun 81 p.1

(Article by Shao Feng (1871-1958) "Banquets That Do Not Entertain Simply")

(Text) Recently I read an article in a foreign magazine concerning receptions of entertainments given for foreign guests, particularly about their "bumptiousness and extravagance." These receptions are often seen in foreign magazines and foreign communication media. Why should we spend so much money on people who criticize us?

In order not to do such silly things again, I cannot help reiterating our idea about "treating our foreign guests with generosity and enthusiasm." My view is that we cannot equate enthusiasm with generosity. Undoubtedly, the Chinese people are proud of their hospitality, and we as the host should treat our foreign guests in ways they deserve. Also, our ancestors have given us a diversity of culinary presentations and it is only reasonable to introduce them to our foreign friends.

However, our enthusiasm does not have to be reflected in the sumptuousness of the entertainments, and extravagance is particularly avoided too. Our budget for entertainments is often set beyond limits, and often entertainments are given to the better that if we do not present all the special dishes we can put out, we will only short of showing our fine tradition of hospitality. The fact is, appetite has limits. How can we digest all the cold platters, stir-fry dishes, fresh soups, hors d'oeuvres, fruits, cold drinks, liquors, and so on which the Chinese keep serving? Much of which eventually goes back to the kitchen as left-overs.

Moreover in China's dynastic past entertained their guests with "banquets of wine varieties," to which were featured specialities of incomparable quality. But what actually reflects our nation's hospitality should be the kind of "tumble chicken meal" suggested by the Tang poet Wang Wei-chen. Although there are only a dozen of chicken, a bowl of rice, a jug of wine on the banquet table, the host showed enthusiasm and hospitality that guests remained the guest for a long time. We should avoid the practice of offering tumble meals but not adaptive ones.

I have not read much about banquets given in other countries and what they are like. Different countries have different styles. It is true, however, that the West government serves a five-course dinner to its foreign guests. Of course, certain government serves a five-course dinner to its Chinese guests, but they seem as such five-course banquets are not the same as Chinese banquets, but they seem as

much simpler. The number of dishes we have on our banquet tables is so much greater in comparison with those of other people, which is indicative of our recklessness. It seems that we are spending too much money for not enough reasons. Let alone the fact that we are a poor country, even if we were rich, we should not spend the tax-payers' money in such a way.

In order to show our hospitality, we often create a sense of grandeur. We have many tables and many guests, and some units even have big banquets when in fact they are entertaining only one or two guests. How ridiculous a scene it is when there are so many more eaters than guests! Another regrettable thing is that many banquet-givers take one of the occasions to stuff themselves, and that they have no table manners and they talk gibberish, which is not only a disgrace to China but also a disruption of an otherwise good opportunity to be friendly with the foreign guests. To be frank, it is better to invite fewer such eaters and have fewer tables, for this will make diners more to-the-point and the atmosphere more congenial.

This is a year of national economic readjustment. The national budget is deep in the red. A great deal of planned expenditure has been curtailed, and this includes foreign affairs. Though current entertainments have been made simpler, they still lend temptation to our guests. This means that they should be further simplified, reflecting our style and simplifying our entertainments not only saves us some money but also helps to convey our spirit of frugality and austerity. As long as our leadership comes above the hardship and gains of the masses, showing extravagance and grandeur and such incorrect behavior, they will be most encouraging to the masses and they will make a great impact.

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"WELL-THOUGHT" PROPAGANDA ACCORDING TO FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

Wu Jiaobang WELL THOUGHT in Chinese (9 Jun 81 p 1)

(Commentator article: "We Must Boldly Propagate the Four Basic Principles")

(Text) Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party organizations at the various levels in Shandong have emphatically propagated the ideological, political and organizational line of the party for the new period. This has played an important role in promoting the progress of work in all fields. Although our propaganda work has generally been carried out quite correctly with good results, yet there have been certain shortcomings. We failed to take the initiative to propagate vigorously and convincingly the four basic principles. Nor have we carried out a firm struggle against the various trends of opposing these principles. This is a matter deserving our attention and prompt solution.

At present, some of our comrades are a little confused in their minds. For instance, some hold that upholding the four basic principles may hinder the democratization of work, that strengthening the socialist legal system may obstruct democratization of work and that carrying out correct criticism against erroneous views is in violation of the principle of letting 100 flowers blossom and letting 100 schools of thought contend. In this way, they consider the work of carrying out the guidelines of the Third Plenum, upholding the work, and criticizing leftists mistakes to be incompatible to the four basic principles. Due to our failure to let mistakes be incompatible to the four basic principles. Due to our failure to vigorously struggle against the various mistaken trends of thought of opposing the four basic principles and mistakes in our work, we have not brought the superiority of the socialist system into full play. This state of affairs, plus the disturbances caused by anti-party and anti-socialist elements as well as the remnants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and other trouble-makers, has cast ill-winds in the minds of some people about the importance of upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the party, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought. We should pay great attention to this development. We should take the work of propagating the four basic principles as a most important task in continuing to thoroughly implement the line, principles and policies adopted since the Third Plenum and in restructuring our economy, stabilizing our political situation, and ensuring further progress in our national economic construction.

To propagate the four basic principles, we must first realize the importance and necessity of upholding the four basic principles. Actual practice is the 51

years since the founding of the new China has proven that the basic policy for national construction and the basic guarantee for our success lies in the four basic principles of upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, i.e. the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the party, Marxism-Leninism and the Mao Tse-tung Thought. Just as we achieved success in the socialist revolution and socialist construction by relying on these four principles in the past, we should uphold these principles in trying to bring about the four modernizations today. Only by upholding the socialist road can we ensure that China will remain socialist and the economic development is in keeping with the interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of the laboring people. Only by upholding the leadership of the party can we organize, direct, educate and direct the people to follow a firm political orientation and engage in the four modernizations with one heart and one soul. Only by upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, i.e. the dictatorship of the proletariat, can we guarantee the democratic right of the people to be masters of their country, and can we seize time at and eliminate all the disturbances and sabotage against socialist construction from our adversaries and insure stability and unity, the implementation of the policy of readjustment, and the opening up of ways to fulfill the four modernizations. Only by upholding Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought can we correctly understand the law of social development, adopt correct theories, lines, principles and policies, and guarantee that the four modernizations will be carried out along the socialist road. In short, the key to the success of the four modernizations and economic readjustment lies in whether we uphold or abandon the four basic principles. We must take the work of propagating the four basic principles as a long-term, important task of the party in the ideological and political work, and take the initiative to carry it out positively, deeply, tenaciously and vigorously.

There are people who hold that to stress the importance of the four basic principles means to change the principles and policies adopted at the Third Plenum and thereafter. This view is wrong. The four basic principles have been consistently followed by our party for a long time and have also been followed since the "gang of four" was ousted. The lines, principles and policies adopted at the Third Plenary Session are based on the spirit of four basic principles and are a complete manifestation of the continuation of the four basic principles. After the Third Plenum, the Party Central Committee has continually proposed to uphold the four basic principles. Recently, it has reemphasized the importance of adhering to these four principles. This is because in the past our party and party line committed "leftist" mistakes in guiding the work. Taking advantage of these mistakes, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique artificially obstructed the carrying of the four basic principles and our efforts to improve our socialist reality, bypass stages in development and abuse the method of "advancing socialism through poverty," undermining the principle of "to each according to his work" and foreshadowing peasant rebellions which alienate urban and rural poverty, making it impossible for socialism to bring its superiority into full play. Furthermore, this clique also practiced "overall dictatorship" and "one dictatorship," transforming proletarian dictatorship into feudal dictatorship. It also instigated the people to "kick aside the party committee to take over control" and planned anarchies and bourgeois fortresses, thereby effectively undermining and obstructing the leadership of the party. That clique promoted pragmatism and distorted Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought. They thus changed the four basic

principles before recognition. After the Third Plenum, our party has systematically emphasized upholding the four basic principles. It has also reiterated the importance of propagating these principles. This campaign aims at carrying over the distortion, relativization and negation of these principles carried out by the Lin Biao and Deng Xiaoping counterrevolutionary clique, restore them to their original line, eliminating the influence of the two "whatever" viewpoints, continuing to correct "leftist" viewpoints, and struggling against the trend of thought that usually seeks to undermine and to basically negate the four basic principles. Therefore to uphold the four basic principles is to enable the line, principles and policies adopted at the Third Plenum to be carried out more correctly.

There are also people who hold that the reason is necessary to emphatically propagate the four basic principles is because the description of good has been carried out "too far" to the previous stage. This view is wrong. That is wrong by the description of good. It means aligning one's ideology to reality, fitting subjective views to objective facts, and seeking truth from facts. In order to carry out all our tasks to truly uphold seeking truth from facts, we must continue to emphasize our goods. Experience shows that only under the guidance of the four basic principles can man-madeness and aberration be avoided. The aim of propagating our goods is to abolish superstition, distinguish between right and wrong, uphold truth, and correct mistakes. The four basic principles are scientific, truth repeatedly proven by the broad masses of the people during long practice. The stronger is democratic life and the more thorough is the description of good, the clearer will be the four basic principles, the better will it enable the people to look to the future, and the quicker will be the development of our undertakings. From this it can be seen that only by propagating our goods can we truly uphold the four basic principles; and only by upholding the four basic principles can we emphasize our good correctly.

Party organizations at all levels should estimate class lines with reality, propagate the four basic principles sincerely, systematically and consistently. Only by so doing can the propaganda work of our party meet the demands of the economic and political situation, thereby promoting the readjustment of our national economy and the stabilizing of the political situation in our country.

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EDUCATIONAL, POLITICAL EDUCATION STUDY GROUPS

Meeting WITH DELEGATES IN CHINESE 15 Jan 81 p 3

(Report by Zhang Liyan (1728 0000 000); "Give Scope to the Fine Tradition and Workstyle of Public Security Bureaus -- Public Security Bureau of Beijing Municipality Keeps Close to Actualities in Strengthening Ideological and Political Work")

(Text) The party organization of the Public Security Bureau of Beijing Municipality has united the strengthening of ideological and political education with actual public security work, elevated the consciousness of cadres and policemen in carrying out the party's line, principles and policies, given scope to the fine tradition and workstyle of the public security ranks, and promoted the triumphant advancement of various mass projects. During the past 3 years, the rate of the Bureau's cases solved reached more than 80 percent; all major cases involving murder, arson, robbery, rape, etc., have been solved.

Ensuring to Have Everybody's Thinking Shifted along the Party Line

After the focus of the party's work was shifted to the construction of the four modernizations, the spirit of the vast ranks of public security cadres and policemen of the Public Security Bureau of Beijing Municipality was heightened. But, because the influence of the ultra-left line was still not entirely eliminated, and the party and the state were also carrying out readjustment and reform in economy and other aspects, new circumstances continued to rise and various kinds of problems concerning ideological perception appeared among the new and old cadres and policemen. This made the bureau's party committee recognize that to have the thinking of all cadres and policemen unified along the party line and to strengthen ideological and political education was a task of foremost importance.

During a certain period last year, cases of draft animal theft in the countryside happened to be rather common; some comrades mistakenly thought that this was a problem resulting from a liberalization of economic policies in the countryside, and this unfortunately affected the attention enthusiasm in grasping well the necessary work in this aspect. After analyzing this erroneous perception, the bureau's party committee dispatched a special deputy bureau chief to carry out an investigation at Raling Commune, and it was also understood that the cases of draft animal theft that took place in the countryside in the past few years were not a result of the liberalization of economic policies, but because some commune and production brigades had failed under the new circumstances to set forth preventive measures, and the market management system also failed to catch up. This deputy bureau chief

other personnel to write a report on his investigation and carried out propaganda and education among the comrades by citing actual examples. Thus, while studying the party's line, principles and multi-story dormitory policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, each person at the same time kept close to each typical investigation and launched pertinent discussions, corrected his erroneous perceptions, and unified his thinking, so that his work came to be carried out with greater initiative and more pronounced boldness. Along with the development of the situation, they also kept close to the actualities of public security work, regularly contacted masses and discussions in respect to certain new situations and new problems in the readjustment and reform operations, and thereby sought to improve their ideological perception together. Meanwhile, they also made use of the "three meetings and one lecture" system, regularly studied the party's line, principles and policies in the new era, inspected the conditions of implementation, and developed criticism and self-criticism. Comrades all said: "Let us adhere to reality, our cause will be won and our eyes will be clear, our future will be bright, and our road will double!"

### Strengthening the Persuasive Power of Ideological and Political Work

Some of the cadre's and policeman's ideological problems were often tangled with practical problems, such as husband wife living in separate localities, children advancing to a higher school or leaving for jobs, sickness, infants being sent to a nursery, and problems of the like. If they were not properly solved, they would directly affect the thinking and work of the cadre and policeman. Therefore, leaders must look after the cadre's and policeman's difficulties and troubles, unite the solution of ideological problems with the solution of practical difficulties, and thereby multiply the persuasive power of ideological and political work. There was one civilian policeman who worked at a police outpost; he and his wife had to live separately from each other for long periods of time, with each looking after one child. This made the civilian policeman constantly troubled; he could hardly concentrate his energy on his work. After consulting with some 30 departments several dozen times, the bureau's political division transferred his wife to the same locality. With this family difficulty removed, the civilian policeman also became more enthusiastic and active in his work. When certain practical problems could not be solved for the time being, leaders and persons explained the reasons and made the comrades feel the warmth. In ordinary days, when some comrades had to go out to work, leaders ought to look after their family members' livelihood personally; when wages were due, they could be summarily brought to their homes; when their children got sick, their medicine would be provided to have them sent to the hospital for treatment. All of these served to spare these comrades an outside strain of their worries, so that their enthusiasm in their work also became enhanced.

### Leaders Stressing Teaching by Example above Teaching by Words

In conducting their ideological and political work, leading cadres of the bureau and various bureaus and teams all ought to make strict demands on themselves in their lifestyle and workstyle; they insisted on operating according to "Building Principles," and on stressing teaching by example above teaching by words. In August last year, the bureau was assigned seven newly built multi-story dormitories, except in the case of a deputy bureau chief, who had to vacate his original house

and turn it over to a subordinate unit, and who therefore moved into the new housing unit, all the other leaders of the bureau refrained from moving in, and instead conceded their assigned quarters in the new unit to comrades facing housing difficulties. A relative of a deputy bureau chief was a countryside resident; he asked him to find a way of transferring his children to a household in town. This deputy bureau chief patiently explained the policies of the party and the state to his relative, adhered to his principle and refrained from complying with his wish. When leaders of related units sent instructions or dispatched intermediaries to plead certain matters at variance with established policies and regulations, they also acted in adherence to established policies and refrained from carrying personal favor. In their work, when major, doubtful cases were involved, bureau leaders all made a point to appear on the scene to analyze the given case personally together with the cadres and policemen, and directly participate in the battle; when duties had to be assigned on occasion of major activities and festivals, they also personally carried out their tasks together with the cadres and policemen. Since these efforts were made to study and adhere to "Guiding Principles," members of the Bureau's Bureau's party committee, apart from voluntarily participating in the local party group activities, also established the system of holding party committee democratic life meetings to periodically listen to the opinions of the masses and develop criticism and self-criticism. During the past few years, members of the Bureau's party committee and leaders of the bureau chatted with the cadres and policemen more than 100 times; for the sake of solving an ideological problem, some chatted more than 10 times. Because the leaders of the bureau set examples by themselves, adhered to carrying out their ideological and political work, and mobilized the leaders at various levels, this helped foster a lively situation of mutual care and assistance and fighting to unity between the leaders and the masses, and between the cadres and policemen themselves.

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### EDUCATION OF PARTY MEMBERS, CADRES EMPHASIZED

Running TURHAN SHIBAO in Chinese (2 Jun 81) p 3

(Report by Zhao Jianyu (6730 1006 2976): "Party Workstyle Must Be Rectified Before People's Attitude Can Be Corrected -- First Leather Goods Factory in Runing Initiates the Education of Party Members and Cadres")

(Text) The First Leather Goods Factory in Runing has placed the focus of ideological and political work within the party, correctly intensified the education of party members and cadres, given full play to their role as models and vanguards, and taken the initiative to rectify party workstyle and promote the development of production.

In a period after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, because of a lack of correct perception as to how it should proceed with its ideological and political work, this factory at one time relaxed its political and ideological work; the thinking of some staff and workers was confused, and their discipline was laxer. Anarchism again reigned its head, and production was affected. Comrades of the factory party branch kept close to its actualities and studied the spirit of the Central Committee's directives concerning the strengthening of the party ideological and political work; they then came to understand that in order to do ideological and political work well among the staff and workers, they must begin such work with cadres and party members. Party workstyle must be rectified before the people's attitude can be corrected. They decided to begin by grasping the rectification of party workstyle.

In order to educate party members and give full play to their role as models and leaders, the party branch called up different batches of party members in different periods to study at the party members' training class run by the Second Municipal Light Industry Bureau. The factory party committee restored the "three meetings and one lecture" system to let the factory director, secretary and party branch members take turns to give lectures, use "Guiding Principles" and the revised draft of the Party Constitution as main teaching material, educate the party members in the party's basic knowledge program, and develop criticism and self-criticism, so as to continue to wash away the dust over their ideology. In the case of those party members who were able to follow "Guiding Principles" in their conduct and work sincerely and responsibly, the party branch praised them in good time; in the case of those who were unable to resist deviant workstyles and who adopted a perfunctory attitude in their work, it also criticized and educated them in good time. In the

In the case of two party members who took advantage of the convenience of their work and attempted to make private gains in violation of "Building Principles," the cadres solemnly punished them. Through the adoption of these measures, party members were helped in reinforcing their party ideals and their spiritual outlook gradually underwent some changes. Zhang Linchen (1928-62/1991), who has been in the party for over 30 years, was for many years in the past appraised as an advanced producer. During the 10-year catastrophe, however, she felt that it did not make much sense in being a party member, hence reduced demands on herself. After she participated in study in a party training class in December 1979, her ideological perception was elevated and she started to make strict demands on herself, sought to set herself up as an example on everything, and took the initiative in resisting deviant work attitudes, thereby helping her shift of group production put on a brand new outlook. Today, all 22 party members of this factory are shouldering definite management tasks. Among the 38 deputies elected by the staff and workers' congress, 15 are party members.

The vanguard and model roles played by party members and cadres served to mobilize the masses and inspire their enthusiasm in working on the construction of the four modernizations. Up to the end of November last year, this factory had already achieved an output value in excess of 12.5 percent of the planned amount of the whole year, with a 39.4 percent increase over that of the corresponding period in the year before last.

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PARTY MEMBERS DISCUSS RECTIFICATION OF PARTY WORK STYLE

Beijing 030008 (Xinhua in Chinese 4 Feb 81 p 3)

[Article by Lin Peng (林鹏) (385) 2397]: "Welcoming the Discussion of the Rectification of Party Work Style by Party Members")

[Text] In the 14 January edition of the **RENMIN RIBAO** I saw a new column called "Discussion of the Rectification of Party Work Style by Party Members." The writers were all ordinary members of the Communist Party and they spoke of their own personal experience. The fighting of other things with major principles can be very convincing.

I like this column. Above all because we all have a deep love for the party and because we are deeply concerned about party work style. The party work style of the Chinese Communist Party has consistently enjoyed the trust and approval of all the Chinese people. Countless numbers have been moved by those party members who practice hard work and plain living, put the public first and themselves last, are the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and who share comforts as well as hardships with the masses. However, following 10 years of catastrophe and the destruction wrought by the Lin-Tsao anti-revolutionary clique, the party's image is no longer what it was in the past and comments by the masses concerning unhealthy trends have also increased. Up till now the party's fine work style has still not completely recovered from the harm it suffered. Some unhealthy trends still exist. The evolution of the party work style of a ruling party is really a problem which concerns the destiny of a country. An editorial in the **RENMIN RIBAO** last year on 9 December said it very well: "If you want to correct the people's style, first correct the party style." In order to correct the three styles, party, political and people, you must first correct the party style. At present, this problem is being given proper attention. Not only are the masses concerned, but outside party members are also very concerned, and they have written articles discussing the question of party work style. This leads us to believe that the hearts of millions upon millions of party members and the masses are linked together and that they wish to proceed together. I hope that the press and radio will report and broadcast more of these types of articles, not only for the self-education of the numerous party members, but also for the ideological education of the masses who are not party members.

After reading the new column in the **RENMIN RIBAO** I was somewhat impressed that the short articles written by these ordinary party members, who do ordinary jobs, were simple and clear and although they did not have any astonishing opinions nor

most brothers (and), they were still saying, why? Because these brothers  
themselves, brothers which are righteous can be very pernicious. I hope this  
will be able to prevent this quality. It is also hoped that this will  
enable to brother men people (the members of) existing brotherhoods and speaking  
of the use of righteousness to兄弟 people. Under the above-mentioned  
preconditions and these articles continue to be published. The good thing  
here is that it will enable us the access to here ~~and~~ more concrete feelings.  
At the present in the aftermath of the destruction of the ~~San-Hong~~ and  
many others there are still committee party members standing fast at their  
posts ~~but~~ still serves the people, and in addition they are trying to do so.  
At the same time it allows our leading centres to be able, through this  
column, to carry out an exchange of thought with various party members,  
etc or other various will these leading centres, in their capacity as ordinary  
citizens, to discuss their current feelings and thoughts with the ~~people~~.  
Very unfortunately ~~when~~ those centres who have various shortcomings  
& such apply in others to this ~~when~~ their own knowledge in order to  
the points of current enlightenment, moral education and to conduct con-  
siderately. If our party work style is correct and the relationship between  
it and the ~~people~~ is very intimate, what power is there that can obstruct  
and stand toward the reconstruction of the ~~four~~ ~~underground~~ ~~area~~?

WENZHOU SHIJIU EDITORIAL: THIS LIB-TAN TRIAL IS PEOPLE'S VICTORY

WENZHOU SHIJIU 19 JUN 81 p. 1

(Headline: "A Victory for the People")

(Text) The important judgment lawfully rendered by the Special Court of the Supreme People's Court against the 10 principal culprits of the Lin Biao-Zhang Qing counter-revolutionary clique has added luster to the pillars of history the fame of this kind of public crimes, anti-coupons and national estimate. This is a great victory for the people, a great victory for democracy and the legal system, and a great victory for socialism.

A decade of torment by the Lin Biao-Zhang Qing counter-revolutionary clique has brought disasters upon the whole nation and our citizens of Tibetan frontier and the Changde Municipality who have also suffered from these evil ones. These 10 principal culprits of this kind of counter-revolutionary elements. This public trial has once and for all exposed and settled the nature of the counter-revolutionary crimes of the Lin Biao-Zhang Qing clique. By way of the trial, our citizens of Changde are with greater clarity the extremely grave disasters brought upon the whole Chinese nation by the Lin Biao-Zhang Qing clique and come to recognize even more clearly their counter-revolutionary nature. The two counter-revolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Zhang Qing were mutual stools who collaborated with each other during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and formed a counter-revolutionary alliance. They purposefully and premeditately planned to overthrow the political power of our country's dictatorship of the proletariat, attempted to establish separate dynasties, and committed over 2000 counter-revolutionary crimes; their勾结 had nothing at all to do with "difference in political opinion" and the "conflicting of work-related issues." Their struggle with our party was not an "intra-party" line struggle but a life and death struggle between revolution and counter-revolution to determine the fate of the nation. The numerous crimes committed by this foul plotterous band of two counter-revolutionary factions, carcinists, and conspirators are out-and-out counter-revolutionary crimes.

The judgment and punishment of the principal culprits of the Lin Biao-Zhang Qing counter-revolutionary clique has restored the dignity of the law, protected the authority of the legal system, and set an example of acting according to the law and settling state affairs according to the law. This kind of criminals who willfully trampled on the legal system was firmly dealt with by the procuratorial organs and the people's courts in accordance with the penal code and the law of criminal procedure. The Special Court during the trial process upheld the principles of

"taking facts as a basis" and "law as criterion," and provided the defendants with ample defense rights illustrating that our socialist legal system is gradually becoming more and more perfect and constitutes a formidable power. In spite of it all, Zhang Jing made a noise, disturbed the court, and tried to act foolish, Zhang Chongtan glared defiantly, harbored his deceit, and refused to answer court inquiries, and even some of the criminals still refused to admit their guilt or admitted to making errors not their guilt. Yet these acts were not only futile attempts to deny their crime, they also made the people across the nation repeatedly see their reactionary and crafty features. The Special Court on the basis of conclusive evidence and explicit legal articles rendered the correct verdict. Both the seriousness of their criminal plots and the indifference to historical conditions were separately taken into account and each one given a different punishment. The punishment they received is in accord with the aspirations of one billion citizens and an immense gratification to the people!

The trial of the 10 principal culprits of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing revolutionary clique has concluded victoriously. We must therefore build into strength, eliminate the various aftermath created from the disasters manufactured by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing clique, and gradually build the motherland into a modern, highly democratic, and highly civilized socialist power. The recently convened Central Work Conference has decided upon the major policy for implementing further readjustments in the economy and for taking further steps to stabilizing the political situation. This is at present the one and only correct economic and political policy for our nation. We definitely must study continuously, resolve to follow through through, integrate knowledge with action, make a firm, indomitable and arduous effort, be of one heart and one mind, be one down-to-earth, and satisfactorily complete the various important tasks raised by the Central Work Conference. Political stability is an important guarantee for carrying out economic readjustment, and we must uphold the four basic principles, strengthen party leadership, strengthen political ideological work, strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, eliminate destabilizing factors and insure the smooth accomplishment of national economic readjustment tasks. By having both the correct leadership in the Chinese Communist Party and the joint effort of one billion people our goals certainly should be attained, our goals certainly can be attained!

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## PARTY AND STATE

### CHENGJIANG, CONSTRUCTION OF LEADING GROUPS NOTES

Planning Bureau Note to Chinese 12 Jan 81 p. 3

(Report by Wu Jinghua (0024 2857 5478); "Gradually Achieve Specialization, Intellectualization, and Rejuvenation of Leading Groups -- Chengjiang County Party Committee Improves Ideological Perception, Strengthens Construction of Leading Groups")

(Text) The Chengjiang County committee of the Chinese Communist Party has had its members to improve their ideological perception and actively recommended fine middle-aged and young cadres in order to gradually achieve specialization, intellectualization and rejuvenation of the leading group.

When the Chengjiang County party committee began to prepare for the formation of the standing committee group of the next county party committee, everybody was of the opinion that the existing leading group was not bad; it merely lacked a couple of young cadres with culture. Hence it was maintained that there should be no change in the membership and offices of the existing group, and that even when leading groups of the county people's congress standing committee and people's government were considered, the choices would hardly go beyond this circle. In reality, however, those who were serving as members of these three different groups were the same people; they simply took on different offices in a staggered way.

Through serious study, everybody began to see that all 11 members of the standing committee of the county party committee were older persons whose culture was on the lower side; it was imperative and urgent that fine middle-aged and young cadres with culture and special knowledge be selected to strengthen the leading group. County party committee secretary He Hongfeng (0149 2971 5166) said: "Our party cadres should be able to go down as well as go up, to become a 'citizen' again as well as serve as an 'official.'" He maintained that, in order to reform the cadre system, one must start with the self. His own culture was very low; thinking of requirements of the four modernizations from now on, difficulties would surely be encountered in his work. He therefore voluntarily asked to retreat to the second line and actively recommended talents to the party organization. Other members of the standing committee also came to understand that it was an urgent question to have able-bodied fine cadres enter the leading group; middle-aged and young cadres must be placed on the first line to shoulder heavy responsibilities in order to be trained and to grow more rapidly. Furthermore, there was still a contingent of old cadres helping along; there would be no need "not to feel at ease." Thus, after

onjective discussions, the county party committee suggested that six committee no longer should serve as members of the standing committee, and a contingent of distinguished and young cadres should be advanced to fill the vacancies.

Later, everybody went down to the basic level to mobilize the masses, and recommended 17 cadres as objects of selection for strengthening leading groups such as the county party committee. After democratic election by the county party congress and approval of the superior-level party committee, nine persons were newly elected to the county party committee leading groups, of whom four were standing committee members. Guo Tongtian (郭同天 1928.7.12. 51岁), a former deputy secretary of the county party committee, who is younger and has a senior middle school (level) of culture, was elected secretary of the county party committee; Peng Shengqiang (彭生强 1926.6.20. 53岁), former county party committee office director, who is a university graduate, was elected deputy secretary of the county party committee. The average age of members of the whole county party committee leading group was one 1.1 years younger than before; their cultural level was not higher than that of the previous leading group, and among them, eight persons are now at the university and middle school (level).

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MEETINGS

**CELEBRATION OF SUN YAT-SEN ANNIVERSARY**--On the morning of 17 March, people of all circles in Guangdong and Guangxi held a ceremony at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the death of Dr Sun Yat-sen. Wan Jiaxing, chairman of the Guangdong Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, presided over the ceremony. Also taking part in the ceremony were Fan Lingling, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee; Yu Mengjun, Lou Jing, Wang Yuzhu, and Yan Guangling, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress; Lou Pengyu, deputy secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee; Fan Huanbo, Lou Jun, Liao Yiqun, Liang Jianjie, Guo Chuanan, Yu Jianjun, Chen Shuxian, (Li Bojie), (Lou Peixuan), (Wei Tianxi), (Wei Guohui), and (Wei Dexian), responsible members of the provincial and municipal CCPCC committees; Zhang Yiqun, (Chen Hengyu), (Li Jingyang), Yu Mengjun, Fan Mengyan, (Lou Guoli), (Lu Liang), and (Liang Aiyi), responsible members of the provincial and municipal United Front departments; Liang Guanyu, responsible member of the preparatory committee to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Revolution of 1911; and Yu Mengjun, (Lu Jinhong), Feng Shuxi, (He Jiafeng) and others of the provincial and municipal Standing committees. (Guangdong Guangdong Provincial Service to Readers 1129 OT 17 Mar 81)

**CHINESE PARTY MEMBER TRAINING**--Since the 10th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels in Guizhou have scored unprecedentedly better achievements in educating party members to the party's ideological and political line, the party's fundamental knowledge, and the party's fine traditions and work style. By the end of December 1980, 600,000 party members had been trained on a vocational basis throughout the province, amounting for 81.36 percent of the total number of party members. Training of party members has deepened their understanding of the party's nature and basic program, and the party's line, principles and policies since the 10th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, strengthened the party's organizational discipline, enhanced their understanding on connecting the party state and strengthened the party members' role as the vanguard and model and the party organizations' fighting power. (Guizhou Guizhou Provincial Service to Readers 733 OT 14 Mar 81)

**CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE CONFERENCE**--The Today conference on correspondence with held by the Propaganda Department of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee ended on 11 March. The conference pointed out that the main task of newspapers, journals and broadcasting is to resolutely uphold and develop the political situation of stability and unity and ensure smooth progress of the further readjustment of the national economy. The participants pledged to follow the line, principles and

positions formulated by the bi-plenary session of the 12th CCP Central Committee, to liaise closely with the Party Central Committee in publicize and publicize the four basic principles. It is necessary to be good at using the mass media, journals and broadcasting to carefully learn, publicize and pass forward with. The party committee at all levels and the propaganda departments of the prefectures and counties must strengthen their leadership over correspondence work and organize the correspondence work well. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Provincial Service to Nanjing 2369 (MF 16 Mar 81))

CHINESE PARTY SECRETARIES, CONFIDENTIAL--Recently, the National Provincial CCP Committee's Organization Department, Propaganda Department and party school held a work conference on the party secret to the province. The participants discussed that it is necessary to strengthen education for the cadre in the implementation of the principle of readjustment. Speaking at the conference were Fan Changling, Deputy Secretary of the National Provincial CCP Committee, and the Standing and the Working Standing Committee members of the Provincial CCP Committee. According to statistics, in 1980, 40,000 cadre were trained in rotation throughout the province. Some 70.7 percent of the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the party committees at 82 prefectures, municipalities and districts have received training in military and civilian professions. The participants have also discussed the situation facing all cadre work, and pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen the cadre to study politics, military, economic, scientific and cultural, and the party's basic theory. It is also necessary to study professional knowledge and management. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Provincial Service to Nanjing 2369 (MF 17 Mar 81))

CHINESE SECRETARIES CONFIDENTIAL--The third conference to plan cadre work in the provincial and county-level offices was recently held. The participants studied the experience and existing problems related to direct elections and put forward measures for speeding up election work. Fan Shuxing, secretary of the Nanjing Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress and chairman of the Provincial Election Committee, spoke, pointing out the good progress of election work in the province. However, he pointed that elections in the province have not satisfied with the demands of the general public. Progress is slow and development is not sufficiently fast. At present, only 40 percent of the county-level cadre have conducted elections and the discrepancies are very great. Fan Shuxing said in conclusion that the task for 1981 is to speed up election work and then to the strengthening of party leadership over election work. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Provincial Service to Nanjing 2369 (MF 9 Mar 81))

CHINESE SECRETARIES CONFIDENTIAL--The organization and propaganda departments of the National Provincial CCP Committee recently held a "four-in-one" education which can be observed by Li Jiaozhi, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee. Participants mainly mentioned that the function of leading bodies composed of revolutionaries, mass, knowledgeable and professionally capable cadre is a strategic task for achieving the four determinations. No better stand, however, a great number of cadre are ignorant of theoretical knowledge and lacking in professional ability. Efforts should be made to conduct systematic training of cadre and bring about a great number of ideologically advanced, knowledgeable and professionally capable specialists to ensure the smooth progress of work.

education. The three also called for studying the documents of the central and conference and the guidelines of the third plenary session as to free the mind, and not for all, free the checker of erroneous leftist ideas. (0010113) (The Shanghai Provincial Party in Shanghai 1100 CM 13 Mar 81)

0010113 000000-0 March the Shanghai Provincial Trade Union Council, the Provincial CCP Committee, the Provincial Women's Federation and the Provincial Federation of Lawyers and Law Workers jointly issued a circular urging their subordinate organs to publicize and implement the joint proposal by all units on launching corrective actions and corrective activities. The circular stresses five important areas: educating the masses on socialist morality, encouraging the masses and people to learn from Lei Feng and Foster good habits, formulating rules for restraining behavior, integrating diverse and corrective activities with education to become advanced individuals, and making full use of literature and art in supervising and guiding the masses. (0010113 Shanghai Women's Federation in Shanghai 1100 CM 1 Mar 81)

0010113 000000-0 March, Li Rongqiang, Deputy Secretary of the Shanghai Provincial CCP Committee and Secretary of the Shanghai Party-Style CCP Committee, urged party members to set strict demands on themselves. He said this while giving a party lesson to 1,700 party members and cadres of the government organs at the Huangpu Municipal level. The party committee of the municipal organs have decided to launch education on being a qualified Communist Party member. The education will last for 6 months starting in March. There will be 10 topics in this party lesson for the party members. Li Rongqiang presented the first topic as how to persist in maintaining the standards of party members and how to give play to the party members as the vanguard and model. He urged the party members to be unified on the line, principles and policies of the 13 plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. (0010113 Shanghai Women's Federation in Shanghai 1100 CM 17 Mar 81)

0010113

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### GUERRILLA WARFARE TRAINING, ORGANIZATION DISCUSSED

#### Guerrilla Warfare Training

Issue 102000 81000 in Chinese 21 Jun 81 p. 3

(102000 81000 commentator's article: "Attach Importance to Modern Guerrilla Warfare Training")

(Text) Guerrilla warfare training in military work is of great importance to preparing for a war of resistance against aggression and to successfully fulfilling the tasks assigned by the higher authorities in time of war.

Guerrilla warfare is our glorious tradition as well as the basis for us to defeat our enemy. This truth has been fully borne out by the practice of our revolutionary struggles in the past several decades. In a certain sense, our fortune began with guerrilla warfare. Future war will be fought as people's war under modern conditions, and guerrilla warfare, particularly guerrilla warfare by the masses, will still be an important form of military operation. The development of military technology and the use of new weapons may introduce many new features to fighting, but they cannot alter the basic law of war. We must carefully study the ideas, principles and policies of guerrilla warfare--founded and developed in the practice of long revolutionary struggles by General Mao Tse-tung and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation--in the light of the features of future wars and the situation of the opponents, use and develop them flexibly, and learn the art of guerrilla warfare under modern conditions.

Some people have misgivings on these points: Can militia be used in future war? Can militia play any effective role in guerrilla warfare? Is it true that militia could fight the Japanese and Chinese Kai-shek's infantry and troops on bicycles? But can they be any match for modern tanks and armored cars? These misgivings are unjustified because they are based on an incomplete understanding of the art of modern warfare. In a military sense, the aggressor must occupy our territories. Therefore, the more territories he occupies, the longer will be the front, and the more widely scattered will be his forces. His weaknesses will also be more fully exposed and confront him with insurmountable difficulties. For example, the lines of communication are the arteries of modern armies, and without good roads, they can hardly make any headway. Tanks, armored cars and other vehicles rely a great deal on fuel supply, and once the fuel supply line is cut, they will become bags of scrap metal. The area of deployment in the rear of a modern army is

large, and with the enemy's limited defense force, there are many vulnerable targets, any destruction of these targets will hamper and slow the progress of military operation on the part of the enemy. The militia can take advantage of the enemy's weaknesses and give full play to their own familiarity with the people and topography. Then, under the cover of the masses, they can expand the scope of guerrilla warfare and attack the enemy everywhere with various effective tactics. Militia will still play an important role in future war. At present, the resistance against 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops by the army and people of Kampuchea and the attacks by the fifteen guerrilla bands against the Soviet aggressor troops everywhere can fully prove that it is entirely possible to launch extensive guerrilla warfare against a powerful enemy armed with new weapons, even under modern conditions, by mobilizing and relying on the people.

Besides maintaining the strength of the army and carrying on production to support the front during the war, the main tasks for the militia are to engage in local warfare, to attack the enemy's tanks and armored cars, and to destroy the enemy's supply lines, particularly the fuel supply system, and other military installations. The province occupies an important strategic area with mountains, plains, rivers, lakes, canals, forests and cities. The topography here is complex, and that is why in normal times, we should work out an appropriate training program down to every important detail. In times of war, the militia can be assigned the task of holding enemy lines converge to one place, or dealing with enemy paratroopers in other places. Along the coast, the militia can cooperate with the regular army to resist enemy landings or in fighting sea battles, while the urban militia can help defend the cities. This calls for appropriate planning in militia training. Such planning must suit the different tasks of the militia, and cannot be arbitrarily copied from a single formula.

One will guerrilla warfare be fought under better conditions? We should be carry out training in normal times. These are our tasks not fully understood by people at all levels, and it takes time to study, explore and practice them. Therefore party committees and people's armed force departments at various levels should attach great importance to these tasks. And for some time to come, we should pay attention to the compilation of teaching materials, training basic-line elements and combatting experts, and make real efforts in training the militia for guerrilla warfare, in order that the militia will, in a fairly short time, enter the fighting easily which is urgently needed in times of war.

#### Improved Field Training

(From DAWN 8/1980 in Chinese 7) (in 81 p. 3)

(Article by DAWN 8/1980 correspondents Liu Pei (0491 4391 3015) and Wang Jingchi (1720 2607 (807). "Pay Attention to Realities and Improve Field Training")

(Text) Since last winter, the armed force department of Jiangxi Province in Lingshi County has improved militia training in the light of realities. This training is now beginning to show remarkable results.

The methods of training used are: first, in working out plans, they do not always apply the same principle. Among the 384 armed militiamen, 71 of them had not received any training at all, 320 of them had received 1 year's training, and the

remaining 169 had received 2 years' training. During these facilities, the armed force department worked out separate plans for "basic training," "advanced training" and "consolidated training." Basic training was carried out for the beginners, with particular emphasis on familiarization with weapons, removal of obstacles and learning to shoot and to throw hand grenades, in addition to target shooting. Advanced training is intended for those who had been through 1 year's training. In addition to familiarization with weapons, it includes security duty and small-scale warfare. Consolidated training is intended for those who had had 2 years' training. Aside from brushing up several times a year, those who have successfully completed the consolidated training course need no further group training. Secondly, an overall formula is used in field training. The ~~commune~~ is located on the northern slope of Mt. Mountain. The topography is complex, with mountains, hills, plateaus and lowlands, and the training was carried out in accordance with these topographical features so that the ~~commune~~ could be suitably dealt with and the assigned mission accomplished. Different training instructions were provided for different areas, with particular emphasis on the main tasks. The main task for 11 militia companies in mountainous areas was training in shooting at different angles, either upward or downward, along with training in listening from concealed places, climbing the mountains, laying ambush and so forth. The main task for 21 militia companies in the hilly areas concerned mine explosion and shooting at either concealed or exposed targets. The main task for 10 militia companies in the river bank and lowland areas was training in earthworks and movement under enemy fire. Thirdly, the armed force department did not seek any panacea in dealing with different situations. In addition to the ordinary armed officers, there were also scouting and communications companies, all requiring intensive training. The following methods were used for the winter training: First, the force was divided into very small groups. The scouting and communications companies of this ~~commune~~ were formed of soldiers from three different production brigades. Since concentrated training would interfere with their production and livelihood, the production teams and soldiers frequently voiced their complaints. By dividing them into these different groups for training, the question of concentration can be easily settled, and many instructors are available. The training produced good results and was welcomed by the masses. Second, training is held in nearby areas. The production brigades of this ~~commune~~ are located far apart from one another, so concentrated training for them in the ~~commune~~ area was inconvenient. Thus they adopted the method of combining three or four production brigades to form separate units for training at different locations. By this means, the officers could eat and sleep in the places of training. This will save time and insure good training results. Every officermen accepted was trained and tested in four courses. After passing the test, he will be considered competent. Up to now, 130 cadres and officers have been accepted after passing the entrance test, and 114 of them are now fully qualified. Among them, 12 have been invited to serve as military instructors.

#### Concentrated Training Advanced

From DA/MSR 8/80 to Chinese 21 Jan 81 p. 1

(Accord to Wen Chung 1982/7/20): "Military Training should be Intensified instead of Strengthened"

1) (a) The best time for military training is around the spring festival every year. The form of organization is of considerable of great importance in insuring the good quality of training.

According to the conditions of military training for the armed civilians in our province, two methods are generally used, namely concentrated training organized by the armed force department of the commune and scattered training organized by the armed units. Practice in the past 7 years has shown that militia training should be concentrated instead of scattered. In the first place, if scattered training is carried out by the armed units, both people and time cannot be easily available. The armed civilians arrived late and left early during the training and in one unit, only 1 or 2 hours could be spared for training. Secondly, the different military and political qualities and teaching capabilities of the instructors had a direct bearing on the quality of training. Thirdly, the shortage of materials also produced poor results. According to an examination of the result last year, the quality of scattered training was far behind that of concentrated training. Therefore, scattered training should not be advocated. Some time ago, some people said that "the militia companies should have the decision-making power in militia companies should have the decision-making power to militia training." This view cannot be correct. In fact, giving decision-making power to certain units meant letting things drift along, because the training then became a mere formality with no assurance of available time or progress of training. To our knowledge, the training of armed civilians in one locality is still organized by the armed units themselves. There were not enough trainers and the quality of training cannot be guaranteed. This form of scattered training should be changed. The purpose of military training is to help the ~~exist~~ ~~exist~~ master the basic military skill in the event of war. If the form of organization cannot insure good quality, then the training will be meaningless.

Concentrated training is generally organized by the commune's armed force department to take place in one or more designated locations within the commune territories. The trainees can either stay together throughout the night or come in the morning and leave in the evening. This arrangement conforms to the regulations of militia work as well as the actual situation in the countryside. The advantages are the assured availability of both people and time and the possibility for the ~~commune~~ to select capable ~~commune~~ to form an instructive group for a unified teaching responsibility. This will insure the good quality of training and solve the problem of training materials. In December 1980, the Provincial Military District convened a conference on militia training and decided on a reduction of trainees and the shortening of the training period. The result was a serious reduction of armed civilians, and this should be huge advantage for concentrated training in the ~~commune~~. In training, the armed force department of the ~~commune~~ must be careful with organization and avoid "working with a fistful." In conducting concentrated training, the ~~commune~~ should also avoid the practice of solving a single solution for all problems. Should the training be concentrated to one or more than one location? Should these locations be in or out of the ~~commune~~ territories? Should the training take place in separate batches? The answers to these questions should be based on consideration of the realities. The extremely cold weather armed the spring festival will create many problems for training. While making strict demands on the training and strengthening ideological and political work during the intensive training, the ~~commune~~ serving as organizers should also be concerned with the ~~exist~~ ~~exist~~'s living conditions by providing adequate housing and catering facilities, taking preventive measures against diseases, and arranging suitable cultural and sports activities so that militia training can proceed steadily and effectively.

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"BA VI" CONCERN IN STABILITY, BA VI IN ARM

MINISTER (Commander) BA VI Radio to Hanoi to China 1400 GM 10 Mar 61

(Summary from poor reception). "Some persons of the central authorities have lately (decided to make full use) of the excellent situation existing from the final judgment passed on the chief culprit of the Lin Biao and Yang Shangkun (counterrevolutionary) clique to further investigate and try the so-called remnant elements of Lin Biao and the gang of four within the army, to launch a reorganization campaign to reduce the army's strength, and to demobilize as well as transfer to civilian jobs a large number of questionable commanders and fighters. Undoubtedly this has a direct bearing on the propensity and cause that have now appeared in all PLA units. Some units disturbed, in particular, are the army units who are involved in the Lin Biao case to a certain extent, or who participated in the 'three experts' and two soldiers' issue" and carried out the "support left" task in the past."

In a letter addressed to the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, written at and above the regimental level of the Guangxi PLA units listed a protest against the major reshuffle of the PLA units. Hanoi, owing to different opinions on the question of army demobilization and retirement, a certain number of views and all kinds of contradictions have been reported among some leading personnel of the Guangxi PLA units. Filled with strong dissatisfaction, several hundred commanders and fighters in Hanoi (and) who were forced to retire have organized (bands) (to) (attack) to defend themselves, and their actions led to a bloody incident. "All this not only has created a great danger to the determination of our army, but has also enlarged the situation of instability and unity within the army and to other localities throughout the country."

Speaking at the recently held all-army conference on political work, Comrade Du Yantang, in view of the existing unfavorable factors for stability and unity within the army, pointed out that the people's liberation army should rely on the centralization of a revolutionary army, strengthen army command and administrative unity, and better improve relations between officers and men. "Obviously, a situation of stability and unity has not yet emerged in the army. The army is not responsible for this position, nor is it caused by the 'factors of disorder' referred to by the recent elements of Lin Biao and the '...'. Many, as a result of the central authorities pointed out, the party, ... , influence spread to the Revolutionary, military and organizational (units) in the army, no (have) been eliminated. In point of fact, there are some persons of the central authorities who have taken advantage of their authority to create all kinds of confusion in (army) and push aside those who are against their line and position to an effort to consolidate their own positions."

Over the past 30 years, the Chinese people have suffered greatly from the power struggle among the upper-level leading personnel. "The broad masses of people and revolutionaries and fighters are looking forward to having a political situation of stability and order and living in a happy and comfortable environment. Especially since the downfall of the gang of four, the masses of people pinned great hopes on our leading personnel of the central authorities, who have thus repeatedly failed to live up to the hopes of the people."

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"BE IT KNOWN" TO ALL MEMBERS OF DEFENSE MINISTER BY TIANJIN

(REF ID: A160001001) DD 11 Radio to Beijing to China (00) 3 Mar 81

(Text) Making a big issue of whether or not Comrade Yu Mengqian should remain as the post as Minister of national defense is detrimental to unity within the army and between the army and the people. However, some people's attitude toward this issue makes others feel grieved. As things stand, that person on the Party Central Committee is intent on appointing one of his trusted followers to be Minister of national defense. Otherwise, he would not close his eyes when he does. In violation of the "guiding principles for intra-party political life," he has instigated people to engage in covert activities against Comrade Yu Mengqian. He has been directing such activities to a planned war.

As a result, some people have recently commented even in public places that Comrade Yu Mengqian can do better than the Ministry of National Defense because of his poor health and that if he were not a fellow provincial of Chairman Hu Yaobang and Hu Qiaomu, he would have left office long before. Some people instigated a meeting of the Military Commission saying: Party talk cannot get things done. One can assume who cannot even build their chapter like firmly at made lead the building of a modernized army? This is obviously a malicious personal attack against our敬爱的 Comrade Yu in order to force him to step down.

It should be noted that the removal of our敬爱的 Comrade Yu Mengqian as vice premier was the first step in pushing him out, which was a certain violation of the 10-year-old system of personnel organization in our country. The removal of Comrade Yu Mengqian as vice premier has another meaning. It is an apparent attempt to deprive the army of the right to participate in government work and central decision on that the army will be relegated to a secondary position and will be confined to the area of military training.

Some leaders of the army have been publicly listed and given heavy punishment in connection with exaggerated charges. Thousands of so-called "counter-revolutionary," "counter-revolutionary" and "counter-revolutionary" (involved in the case against Lin Biao and Jiang Qing) officials are being investigated and interrogated in the armed forces, especially in the air force. Plans are being made to carry out party reorganization and reeducation in the next 3 years, with the emphasis in the armed forces. All this is designed to serve the above purpose.

A recent statement in the Party Central Committee has been making a big issue of whether or not the Chairman should remain in his post as minister of national defence. Supposedly, this will not only (affect) army modernization but will also cause new contradictions and complications in the general headquarters of the armed forces and the armed forces and among military region leaders. This will lead the armed forces astray and has nothing at all to do with their present tasks.

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(Article): "Improve Party Style by Upholding Rules and Regulations> Commission of Inspection of Discipline under the Military Commission Guided Its First Plenum to Discuss and Adopt Relevant Documents and to Study Arrangements for the Current Year's Work".

(Text) Beijing, 29 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Commission of Inspection of Discipline under the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee held its first plenum from 6 to 17 January. The meeting relayed and earnestly learned from the spirit of the Central Committee Work Conference and the Third Plenum held by the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline on implementing the "Guidelines," discussed and adopted the "Provisional Stipulations on the Scope of Work, Duty and Authority for the Commission of Inspection of Discipline under the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee," and studied the arrangements for their work in 1981.

General von Weltzien (1927, 126, 335-6), secretary of the Commission of Inspection of  
the Spies under the Military Commission, presided over the hearings.

responsible comrades of the Military Commission under the Party Central Committee (Yang Shao (1909-1976), Wei Lanting (1899-1967), Yang Xianyi (1899-1979 1987) and Yang Ping (1899-1977) spoke at the meeting.

The responsible comrades of the Military Commission pointed out that at present, our country has to carry out further economic readjustment and needs further political stability and unity. These are the only correct economic and political policies, as well as the guiding policies for the army in all types of work. The Commission of Inspection of Discipline should earnestly learn from and implement the spirit of the Central Committee's Work Conference, set good personal examples in upholding party style and observing party disciplines, firmly adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts in handling problems, and avoid mistakes through careful examinations of various aspects. They should also handle matters impartially, uphold justice unselfishly, and dare to struggle as well as be good at struggling.

Mr. Gorkov told that the fundamental duty of the Committee of Inspection of the Military under the Military Commission was to uphold party rules and regulations, improve the party style, and ensure the implementation of the Party Central Committee's lines, principles and policies, as well as the resolutions, directives and decisions of the Military Commission under the Party Central Committee in the army.

The participants were to: (1) To earnestly learn from and implement the spirit of the Central Committee's work conference in the light of realities, and to treat this as the focus of work at present; (2) Continue to follow the "Guidelines" conscientiously, implement the regulations concerning care for the health of high-level cadres in the army, and resolutely correct the unhealthy tendencies; (3) Strengthen the inspection and enforcement of party discipline in coordination with the army's central and other tasks, such as better troops and simpler government, education and training, preparation against war, increasing production and practicing economy and so forth, in order to insure the successful completion of various tasks; (4) Continue to do well in the inspection and handling of cases of violation of party discipline, in answering letters and receiving visitors, and in conscientiously following party policies; and (5) Strengthen the building of organizations of inspection of discipline at various levels and also fulfill their efficient role.

The meeting called on the members of the Commission of Inspection of Discipline to uphold their responsibility, to be courageous in assuming responsibility, and to strive for the fulfillment of the duties assigned by the party. The participants at the meeting pledged to promptly carry out the spirit of the meeting in their actual work and to live up to the expectation of the Party Central Committee, the Military Commission, the Central Commission of Inspection of Discipline, and the broad masses of commanders and fighters.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BR1279

**BUENOS AIRES**--The leading organizations of the Buenos provincial military district, units directly under the military district and a certain regiment under the Buenos garrison district recently sponsored an oath-taking meeting for their officers and men. During the meeting, cadres and fighters solemnly swore that they would uphold the four basic principles, implement the party's lines, principles and policies, strictly follow discipline, obey orders, resolutely accomplish all tasks given to them by the party and the people, and strive to be qualified revolutionary fighters. (Text) (BR17239 Buenos Buenos Provincial Service to Resteria 1100 (Br 17 Mar 81))

**BAIJING PLANNED PARENTHOOD**--Baijiu military district recently held a conference on planned parenthood work, attended by leading cadres of divisions and regiments. They studied the speech of a leading central comrade on planned parenthood and affirmed their resolve to grasp this work and insure that each couple has only one child. Representatives of advanced units in planned parenthood including units 5016 and 5141 and the Chengdu fare of the Guangzhou PLA units introduced their experience. (BR160700 Baijiu Baijiu Island Service to Resteria 0130 (Br 11 Mar 81))

**JIANGSU MILITARY EDUCATION**--The Propaganda Department of Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee and the Political Department of Jiangsu military district have recently issued a joint circular on strengthening political education among all militia units. Under the new situation, strenuous efforts should be made to study well all documents adopted by the working conference of the Party Central Committee to help the broad masses of militiamen to reach a common understanding in the spirit of the lines, principles and policies formulated by the party since its third plenary session. In order to conduct ideological-political education among militiamen with better results, investigation and study should be launched to better understand the movements and state of mind of the militiamen. (BR140911 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service to Resteria 2300 (Br 10 Mar 81))

CBR 4005

CORRECT TREATMENT OF, UNITY WITH INTELLECTUALS ENHANCED

Beijing GUANJIANG RIBAO to Chinese 1 Jan 81 p 2

(Article by Wu Song (1976 1980); "Treat the Intellectuals Correctly")

(Text) Our building of socialism is advancing victoriously in the wider of adjustments. In the new year, our scientific and technical battleships will progress further in the comprehensive carrying through of the eight-character guiding policy having adjustment as its core, enabling our scientific enterprise to enhance more steadily and surely. If we want to enable science and technology to serve the national economy and the building of our national defense, and carry out a technological ranking of our present-existing enterprises, then we must bring the effect of the present-existing ranks of intellectuals into full play. Since the new circumstances, correctly and comprehensively implementing the party's policy on intellectuals seems all the more important and pressing. Since the Third Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee, we have done quite a bit of work with regard to mobilizing the enthusiasm of intellectuals. However, owing to the long-term interference of leftist thinking and the leftist line, and the serious harm wrought by the antirevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, in the minds of a considerable portion of comrades all kinds of erroneous conceptions about intellectuals have still to this day not been entirely corrected, interfering with the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, and interfering with bringing into full play intellectuals' effectiveness. Therefore, overcomes leftist thinking with regard to the problem of intellectuals is still an important task for us at present.

Since the entire country was liberated, with regard to the problem of dealing with intellectuals we have had both positive and negative experiences and lessons learned. In 1956, Comrade Zhou Enlai representing the party Central Committee made a speech on the problem of intellectuals that clearly indicated the direction that the party's work on intellectuals was to take. After the anti-rightist movement of 1957 and the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958, and in order to rectify the mistakes of the "Left," in 1959 the State Council held in Guangzhou a nationwide scientific and technical working conference (called the "Guangzhou Conference" for short), at which Comrade Zhou Enlai provided a brilliant example for us on the question of how to treat intellectuals. At the conference, comrades Zhou Enlai, Chen Yi, Wu Jingzhou and Yao Bo made important speeches on the question of a policy towards intellectuals. Today, reviewing these speeches of Zhou Enlai

and the other comrades, and studying their attitude and method on the question of dealing with intellectuals, will be real guiding significance for us.

In 1956 our country had already completed ahead of time a 10-year plan for automation and technical development, and had obtained excellent results. However, during the "Great Leap Forward," objective rules were violated, there was a lack of proper leadership and unity, scientists and technical personnel were not respected, and the slogan of "blind leadership" and "hunting after" were propagated, added to which were 3 years of natural disasters and the Soviet Government's unilaterally cancelling the contracts and withdrawing its specialists, so that there existed certain difficulties in the scientific and technical battlefield, and in all other battlefields as well. The aim of the "Guangzhou Conference" was to summarize the experience and lessons of the past, formulate a new plan for development and, hence, to mobilize and organize the scientific and technical experts of the entire country to be self-reliant, work with a will to make the country strong, speed up the development of science and technology, and raise our country's scientific and cultural level. An important topic of discussion at this conference was solving the problem of intellectuals. Due to the fact that at present some of our comrades have insufficient understanding of the progressiveness and importance of intellectuals, there exist some erroneous methods and policies with the party's policies, which have very much damaged the enthusiasm and trust the feelings of intellectuals. At the conference, quite a few orators brought up sharp criticism of these methods. Huo Yuanji, comrade Huo Guanji and Chen Yi each hurriedly made a special trip to Guangzhou and, after many times listening to reports on the progress of the conference, separately made speeches on the problem of intellectuals, making a historic, scientific and accurate evaluation of our country's intellectuals, and comprehensive expounding of the party's policy on intellectuals, that were not only a great encouragement to the scientists attending the conference but, however, were enthusiastically supported by the broad masses of intellectuals in all battlefields throughout the country. After this, the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel and the people of the entire country united, overcame difficulties, and worked ardently and diligently, enabling our country's science and technology to develop at a fast rate, and making a great contribution to the building of our economy and national defense.

We must correctly evaluate the situation of our country's intellectuals.

An objective, accurate analysis of the situation of our country's intellectuals is the basis for the party's formulation of a policy on intellectuals. Comrade Huo Guanji, using the viewpoint of historical materialism, analyzed the course of development of the present-day Chinese intellectuals, and analyzed his present conditions. He pointed out: Uneducated and semi-educated intellectuals are not exactly the same as the intellectuals of imperialist countries, and they have a great distinguishing characteristic. The great majority of this portion of intellectuals frequently stand with the people and are opposed to foreign imperialists and internal reactionaries, reactionaries against the nation, and running dogs for帝国主义 and reactionary bourgeois. For this reason, "whether before or after liberation, or have all along placed intellectuals within our revolutionary

elites, and considered them among the ranks of people of the people's democratic dictatorship." At the period from the liberation of the entire country to 1956, he said "Over the past 17 years, the great majority of our country's intellectuals have undergone a fundamental transformation, and made great progress." After 1957, our country's intellectuals underwent a severe trial and tempering. The great majority of them, together with the workers and peasants, passed through trials, overcame the difficulties in life, with victories over challenges to their work and, considering the situation as a whole, accomplished something by it. Comrade Chen Yi emphatically praised them, saying: "Over the past 7 years, supplies have been insufficient, work conditions have been limited, and even morale has not been very good, and yet in science, drama and writing outstanding achievements have been made that are worthy of congratulation. I especially want to express my respect for you all." He also said: "You have served all of us deeply with your ardent love of our ancestral nation, and this is the pride of the Chinese Intellectual!" Comrade Chen Yi also clearly pointed out that over the previous 17 years the showing of scientists had been good, that they were "intellectuals of the laboring people." Their scientific theories are to this day still glowing with brilliance. During the 10 years of turmoil, the broad masses of intellectuals were put through an even more severe trial, and they demonstrated by their behavior that they were not ashamed to be put through such an evaluation. At the National Scientific Conference in 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, based on the development of the situation in the country as a whole at that time, and on the progress made by intellectuals, clearly pointed out that the broad masses of our country's intellectuals are ranks worthy of esteem, a part of the working class, and one of the forces relied upon by the party. The Party Central Committee's estimate was completely in accord with objective reality. However, definitely not all of our comrades look upon intellectuals in this way, and still do not consider them as their own people. The erroneous thinking of disparaging knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals frequently constitutes a great loss and waste for us in our building of the country. Therefore, our way of thinking about knowledge and intellectuals is not simply a question regarding intellectuals, but is a great question extending to the rate at which the building of socialism can be accomplished, and the fate of our entire people. If the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation is not raised, if we do not have advanced technology weapons, if we do not have a noble morality and civilization, then we can we be capable of building a modern socialist nation?

#### 6) Must trust and rely on intellectuals.

The "Guangzhou Conference" was carried out, in the spirit of the proposal of Comrade Deng Xiaoping made at the eighth meeting of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee regarding the "Three Don'ts" of don't make accusations, don't beat with sticks, and don't grab anybody's gun, and demands was fully discussed. At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Wu Sungshan called on the comrades to have a responsible attitude towards the nation's scientific elites, and to speak all they know, and speak it fully, speak frankly what is in their mind, and discuss the situation, and their problems and experiences. Under this general encouragement, the comrades attending the meeting spoke as much as they liked, and brought up a lot of constructive criticism and suggestions. At

This, Comrade Chen Yikai said that it "would not be wise to happy." The authorities straightforwardly brought out that our party's understanding of intellectuals' political consciousness and their contribution to the building of the four modernizations is insufficient, having a negative influence on the enthusiasm and initiative of a part of the people. "Blind leadership" had been applied to scientific and technical work; in industrial and agricultural production technical work, some scientific and technical measures had been arbitrarily pushed through; regarding scientific questions, some erroneous judgments were reached; in the utilization of personnel, people were used to areas where they did not have the training; there was the case of over-supply of certain kinds of personnel, and people were arbitrarily told to change their professions; in the case of scientific research, inappropriate sudden attacks on "offering gifts" and "large cultivation without over-much"; regarding the results of scientific research, beneficial propaganda was made, etc. Regarding these problems, Comrade Nie Ding-pien from the initiative in accepting responsibility, and publicly engaged in self-criticism. Representing the Party Central Committee and the State Council, he said that we change bad things into good. The conditions for transformation are: acknowledging our mistakes, summarizing our experience, conscientiously studying (other's good points), and improving our work. Comrade Tan Zhu said sincerely at the meeting: "For the past few years we have been engaging in blind leadership. Ding Jun (referring to Comrade Ding Tong, former head of the Chinese Agricultural Science Institute) approved of rice planting, but he didn't approve of planting that rice. We did not agree. The present proves that his idea was correct. I have three times engaged in self-criticism, and today I would like to apologize again in person. A few years ago, we did a lot of stupid things; we changed slowly, and that was not sufficiently related to democracy within and without the party, the most advance democracy." This extremely open-minded attitude on the part of a Central Committee leadership comrade moved everyone. The comrades heading the national scientific committee and the Chinese Academy of Sciences also separately of the personnel engaged in self-criticism of shortcomings and mistakes in their work. The hang-ups in the thinking of many of the scientists were removed, and this achieved a positive, far-reaching effect towards getting everyone united to do a good job of scientific and technical work. Some representatives said: "Just like the elephant after swallowing the billion pillars, these animals were totally at ease." The older generation of proletarian revolutionaries trust and rely on scientists, or that they listen to their criticism with an open mind and conscientiously try to improve their work. Some of our comrades in scientific and technical departments up till now have never once trusted or relied on scientific/technical personnel. Some intellectuals, although they have been rehabilitated, are still pushed to one side, and for long periods they are not able to be effective (as for those who have not yet been rehabilitated, they must first be rehabilitated); some are assigned to jobs for which they do not have the background, and once fall prey to all kinds of arrangements in the system, their talents cannot be brought into full play, and so their ability to be absorbed into the leading bodies is lessened. Some, although they have been given a leading title, have a position without authority, or they have no way of using the power of their position. These situations should all be changed as quickly as possible.

At present, our country is in the process of adjusting our national economy, and raising both material and spiritual capital. The Central Committee demands that we

based on the basis of the present-day existing industrial base, and engage in an elevation of potential, innovation, and reform with regard to present-day existing enterprises. In developing agriculture we must first rely on the government's policies and secondly rely on science. This is to say, over the past few years, the development of industry and agriculture has demanded of science and technology quality, speed, and output value. This then increases the necessity of bringing into full play the effort of intellectuals, trusting them, relying on them, and utilizing them reasonably. As for those who want to be appointed to the appropriate leading positions, they can be entrusted with important posts. In the aspect of adjustment, we must carry out an appropriate reform of the work of managing scientific and technical personnel. First of all, there will be the work of perfecting and improving the system of the training and selection of scientific and technical talent, such as reforming or making a new system of academic and academic titles, and an evaluation and assessment of the system of technical professional titles, encouraging scientific and technical personnel to work hard in developing science and technology in the service of the four modernizations.

#### 3. How can we engage in ideological-political work

How can we engage in ideological-political work to orientalize research institutions, and how can we engage in ideological-political work for intellectuals? Comrade Zhou Enlai said: "In the world there is no 'perfect man', everyone must be reformed. There are ten different kinds of reforms—in quality and in degree. In the remaining of communist party members and non-communist party members (within a unified battlefield), there is only a difference of degree, and no difference of quality. The remaining of the broad masses of our country's intellectuals is a remaining in degree. This remaining of oneself depends mainly on self-awareness. The method of reform is making criticism and self-criticism in the manner of a 'gentle wind and fine rain,' and helping one another. First, one must trust them. You trust him, and he will then trust you; when there is trust one of the other, then we can unite and work together. Second, we must help them. In helping people, one must first study their strong points. Third, we must improve our relationship with them. One must, starting with party committee members and party members, first criticize oneself; one cannot begin with criticizing others. Having criticized oneself, one can then strike a sympathetic chord in others. Fourth, we must solve the problem. If we do not solve the problem, people will feel we are not sincere enough. Fifth, we must definitely admit our mistakes in the past. It must apologize to those comrades who in the past were criticized strongly or excessively. Sixth, we must recognize that these mistakes still remain to be corrected." Comrade Zhou Enlai educated our party members and cadres in saying: "You must not simply pose as one who has reformed; one must treat people with an attitude of equality. Party members and cadres themselves are also in the process of reform." He said: "In ideological reform one cannot engage in political campaigning; the best way is through studying others, criticism and self-criticism like a 'gentle breeze and fine rain' captivating people, and making them feel at ease as if they were sitting in a spring breeze." These sincere, earnest words can still today warm the hearts of thousands upon thousands of intellectuals, and still have great practical significance for our party's ideological-political work.

How can we manifest the party's leadership in the scientific and technical circles? The "Guangzhou Conference" pointed out that if one wants to strengthen

(developing) additional work, we must respect the labor of specialists, and not simply issue them orders. "The leadership of the party is not the leadership of individuals. General questions must be decided through collective discussion." "Administrative matters should be decided by the administration, and party committee members and co-councillors should not interfere."

Comrade Chen Yi pointed out: "The task of research institutions is to produce research results and talent. If these two tasks cannot be guaranteed, then for all other matters, the more they progress, the more they will be damaged." The "Guangzhou Conference" criticized two defects in the administrative work, organizational work and ideological-political work of some units. One was overgeneralization, not asking about the specific instance, not distinguishing among circumstances, and mechanically applying principles in disregard of specific instances. The second was formalism, not paying enough attention to results, so if the more meetings held the better, or longer the reports the better, the more complicated the plans and general resolutions the better. Holding meetings, making speeches, and writing from open rooms of which does not solve problems. Comrade Chen Yi also said: "If many scientific workers are immersed in so-called "work conferences" and "central activities" loaded down with tedious formalities, and are not able to get started on their research work, it is very dangerous. The working time of scientists should be used in research or in the forefront of teaching; it should be used in the laboratory, the library, and the classroom." With regard to our doing a good job today of work among the intellectuals, these criticisms are still accurate, and need to be put into effect.

Ever since the Third Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee, the Party Central Committee has indicated that we must change the situation of the functions not being made between party and government and government and business. Some research institutes are already putting into effect on a trial basis systems of personnel having responsibility in areas where they are qualified, enabling scientific and technical workers, within their professional sphere, to have freedom, authority, and responsibility; and they have had comparatively good results. However, yet another phenomenon has appeared, which is that some scientists have too many additional posts, and have too many administrative tasks to perform, or that they are not able to devote themselves wholeheartedly to carrying out their professional work of research experiments. In that case, should we not then withdraw these opportunities from them? We absolutely cannot take them back. In scientific and technical work we must definitely respect the professional authority of specialists, listen to their criticisms, and in regard to excessive additional posts we can make requests in individual cases and, after consultation, these can be reduced. We must also provide them with the necessary help to assist them in their daily work so that they can bring their professional expertise into full play.

At present, our country's scientific and technical personnel, particularly middle-aged scientists and technical personnel, are bearing the heavy burden of developing our country's science and technology. For example, among the personnel bearing the burden of teaching and research in schools of higher education, those between the ages of 35 and 50 occupy over 60 percent of the total, and in our institutions as much as 90 percent. Presently existing scientific and technical personnel are the basis of our intellectual forces. People who graduated from

Institutions of higher learning before the "Great Cultural Revolution" have all been tempered by 10 or 20 years of practical work, and are the mainstay force of each and every one of our country's scientific and technical departments. We must bring their potential effectiveness into full play. In political training, one must encourage them to establish firmly the revolutionary ideals of sacrificing themselves for socialism and the building of our nation's four modernizations, and serving the people; encourage them to liberate their thinking, struggle arduously, produce results, and train new talent; and help them to study the world-view and methodology of Marxism and wholeheartedly devote themselves to scaling the heights of modern science and technology, in order to raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation and have more and bigger accomplishments. One must be concerned about their livelihood. If they have difficulties, one must do everything possible under the circumstances to solve them. In short, we must definitely rally the broad masses of intellectuals around the party and, with one mind and one force, struggle hard to develop our country's science and technology.

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CHINESE CALLS TO EDUCATIONAL REFORM TO EDUCATIONAL

Revolving BUREAU (1980) (from 1979) (translated) to Chinese No. 12, Nov 80 pp 7-9

(Article by Li Shizheng (1922-1979) of Wuhan University: "Suggestions on the Improvement of Higher Education System")

First, during the last century, Wuhan University held several forums for experts in various fields and related personnel to communicate and thoroughly discuss some problems of significance in the successful drafting of long-range education plans. Discussions covered many areas of interest. The following is a summary of opinions and suggestions on how to reform the college administrative system:

1. It is necessary to change the idea of letting schools take care of "society" and to let "society" run schools. Letting schools take care of "society" or concentration of schools is a great obstacle that one stands in the way of the development of the educational undertaking. Our education ranging from kindergarten and primary school to secondary school to a straight education process. Children of teachers and workers in school who fail to pass college entrance examinations are entitled to assistance from schools in placing them in jobs. Services ranging from providing room and board for faculty members and other workers to maternity and health care and arrangements for their death should must be covered by schools. Today, the swelling of organizations, the overlapping of personnel, inefficiency, the low level of administrative skills, and the overstaffing in the institutions of higher learning has reached serious proportions. A major cause for this development comes from the centralization of schools. The serious consequences of running schools this way are: (1) their leadership has overextended its power so much as to be able to deal with matters of great concern; (2) schools have overextended boundaries and therefore have found themselves unable to concentrate their limited financial and material resources on teaching and research programs. Before the "Great Cultural Revolution," Wuhan University had a budget of 4 million yuan a year. Today, it is over 9 million. Despite this, it still fell short of funds. Of this budget, almost half is used to defray the costs of teachers and workers on payroll. If the budget had remained as low as that before the "Great Cultural Revolution," the university would have found itself unable to do anything except provide for the needs of its faculty members for food. Monopolization of school affairs in this manner has become a curse recycling itself. If this problem is not resolved once and for all, no progress can be made in education.

(ii). It is necessary to change the situation to exist there to no definite size of payroll for teachers and workers, and those on payroll should be officially examined. All other teachers and workers should be examined and evaluated before being employed. The number of native and workers needed must be based on the size of the student population; the number of teachers needed by various departments should be based on the size of the student population and how many new courses are offered and how many hours of teaching are actually needed. In deciding on the payroll, attention must be paid to the size of the student population. Only in this way can schools change the current motto that "the less students the better; the more teachers the better."

(iii). It is necessary to change the per capita rates for teachers and workers and to put this effect in a wage system coupled with subsidies based on additional work to be done. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the trend towards of teachers and workers is worked harder than ever, and have done away with the unfair practice in that no distinction is drawn between those who do more and those who do less, and between those who do a good job and those who perform poorly. But the notion that "everyone has the right to enjoy a free meal" still exists in varying degrees among some people. In addition to officially strengthening the ideological and political work, we must reform the wage system by directly tying the compensation one deserves to one's contributions to the final determinations, in accordance with the socialist principle of "to each according to his work."

There are other measures who have proposed to carry on other work with a separate budget, and it can be figures for the payroll of various departments and units on the basis of evaluation and assessment. They suggested that these units carry on other work within the limit of that payroll; the payroll will remain the same despite increase or decrease in the size of staff; the average wage will be high if less people can get more job done; otherwise, it will be low.

Other school expenses can also be defrayed on the basis of the aforementioned example.

(iv). It is necessary to change the teaching staff distribution and lifetime tenure system, who suggested suggested that a system of appointing teachers below the level of lecturers on a collective basis be put into effect. In principle, the system of lifetime tenure for professors and associate professors (which refers to those who will not be dismissed in any case until they retire at a certain age) should remain in effect. Faculty members below the level of lecturers still qualify for appointment only after passing examinations. After passing examinations, they still receive letters of appointment from schools. But this does not mean that they cannot be fired. The first step in appointing any youth to a teaching position on a collective basis is to set a specific period of probation for him. If he is proven unfit for such a position during the probation period, he can be reassigned to another position. By doing this, the advantages are as follows: (1) the students can form the backbone of teaching and research staff capable of making contributions; (2) the teacher's role of the will be preserved as a of in Training Force in this field; (3) it will open the way for exchanges between members; (4) will avoid the "growth of teaching staff as be filled by close relatives"; (5) will enable one another to increase the education by learning from other schools of other schools; (6) these teachers will be encouraged to make progress, aim high, and break with the notion that "a stable source will lead to a lifetime tenure position or will".

education and been freed from poverty." Since nothing can give to the existing training system, teachers can also fulfill this. The continuation of the system of appraising teachers by keeping problems in a subjective field via age, vitality, vigor, and health leads to the consequence of teachers, who are once very talented with bright future to continuously lose the idea of teacher and teacher's teachable college teachers to other positions that out their ability.

It is necessary to change the basis of the study system and refine the current credit marking system. To not support and help those colleges which have adopted the credit marking system, listed some problems existing therefrom. First, individual teachers by their individual initiative that the course credit marking system one offers the many advantages particularly, on a matter of principle, it will become difficult to implement on individuals and teachers to know the according of their abilities, it will enable students to give full play to their subjective situation, to have to have the initiative and play an active role in learning. This method will create a condition for training and graduating students ahead of schedule. At present, there are 50 short-time courses offered by Duan University. In the year of students training each course are over 3,000 persons. From the first semester of 1979 to the first semester of 1979, Duan University advised a total of 100 students to study 72 months courses because of their achievements in examinations, how "top-grade" students have found their studies very ahead of schedule. Some students in the courses have registered the post-graduation program ahead of schedule. According to statistical statistics, of the 1,196 students of 17 classes, over 100 students college one at the 1 year ahead of schedule.

It is necessary to change the current college system which lasts several years to a 3 year and to combine a 3-stage stage (or step-by-step system). All institutions of higher learning will have adopted the basis of the study system can put into place to allow easier and effort. The current several-year-long-the course can convert to more effective in speeding up the process of selecting and training professionals. The current college system should be divided into ten stages. For example, the college system can be split into ten stages each lasting 3 years. The higher school can also be divided into ten stages with the first stage lasting 3 years and the second 3 to 4 years. Students can complete each stage by choosing subjects on the basis of their progress in study. This can be played in two ways, where continue to pursue advanced studies. In this way, teachers can be educated in a shorter time, the period of training can be shortened, and the time of training can be accelerated. At the same time, the interests of students can be increased. Teachers of technology can easily adjust themselves to graduate students in 3 years which are equivalent to graduates from technical schools, while the concept interpretation will find it difficult to do so because our students continue to obtain opportunities for study. And you after completing 3 or 4 years will be graduated. But students enrolling in such courses as mathematics, physics, science and foreign language can become middle school teachers or major in other institutions and new graduation. In other words, they can feel myself free to do as they wish without any long time. For example, junior colleges in Japan have received a high number of students in 1984 ~~now~~.

It is also needed consider that the system that entitles teachers to take leave of their service to complete all planned studies will not be changed to that a small portion of their salaries would be entitled to pay a portion of their tuition. As the reason the system like as they such a system is not intended for implementation in the first stage of the present type. But such measures are not absolutely

University or in the universities for post-graduate courses to work in general advanced studies, especially advanced training abroad. Here too the universities are popular and have given in a desire where teaching and research work has been affected.

iii. The retirement system should be regularly enforced to shorten the situation in which students remain on the payroll after becoming disabled. Accordingly, regarding, a reasonable extension of the retirement age of students engaged in general and physical labor to in the interests of the country and the students themselves. But it is not in the interests of the program to bring up new personnel in keeping with the development of education if the aged, physically weak or even sick and basically disabled teachers are still permitted to be on the payroll.

16. The system of scheduling teaching classes on a round-the-clock basis (including Sundays) should be enforced to replace the current system of scheduling teaching classes and laboratory experiments in daytime only and on the basis of progress in learning. Today, although certain classrooms and laboratories are tightly scheduled, the rate of their utilization is very low. The rate of their utilization can be nearly doubled if the students can change the daylight time schedule for classroom teaching and laboratory experiments to the round-the-clock schedule (including Sundays) which can open at least one additional classes for each classroom including one on weekdays and three on Sundays. The rate of their utilization can even be much higher if the schedule extends from 6 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening.

17. It is necessary to reduce the amount of wartime grants in order to encourage students to study and work hard. In distributing wartime grants to students, the students should give a little less than what they actually need, or they can make it up by working under the work-study program. Such a work-study program can be scheduled for holidays. Physical labor can also be performed by students with compensation on Sundays. During the school years, students should no longer be asked to do any physical labor unrelated to their study program. Students not entitled to grants should also certify that they too have participated in manual labor for a specific length of time as required. In this way, the students can give students ideological education, and one savings in grants to students to increase the enrollment of students.

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SUGGESTIONS ON READJUSTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 81 p 2

(Article by Chen Chen (1911-1968), President, Beijing Normal University; "Suggestions on Several Issues to the Current Readjustment of High Education")

(Text) Our national economy is currently the subject of a thoroughgoing eight-character policy of which readjustment is the core. This policy must also be applied to a thoroughgoing way to higher education and renewed effort must be devoted to the cultivation of human talent for socialist construction. In this article, I shall discuss my opinions concerning several issues relating to the work of readjustment in higher education.

1. The state should have a feasible plan for cultivating human talent

For a long time we have lacked a plan for cultivating human talent that is consistent with actual conditions. In fact, we have no clear ideas about what sorts of human talent we will require after 5 years or after 10 years. Recruitment of students each year is handled independently by each of the institutions of higher education and the information is gathered by the Ministry of Education. The task of recruiting students that is undertaken by each of the schools for the most part meets the urgent needs of the state. However, there are a few cases in which, in order to fulfill their missions, schools fill up their numbers on staggered basis and report this to the higher authorities and in which the needs of the state may not necessarily be met. To rely solely on the Ministry of Education to solve this problem is of no effect since this problem involves a variety of factors. The planning sectors of the nation should be duty-bound to assume this task, and, through investigation and research in which they look both ahead and behind and weigh all aspects, work out a practicable plan. After that, they can submit it to the Ministry of Education so that the Ministry can plan for the task of recruiting students on its basis. In this way, it will be possible to strengthen planning and lessen blindness in the approach to the problem so that higher education will better serve the building of the four modernizations.

## 7. Universities must also have central responsibilities

After the "years of four" we observed, our nation set up a new group of colleges and universities level schools, many of which conformed with conditions and were able to guarantee quality in the cultivation of true talents. However a situation also arose to give the newly established and auxiliary schools neglect. There were some other schools with a great deal of latent capacity that they could tap and that have remained established schools within the same city. Some technical secondary schools changed their systems but have not been able to cultivate university and college students of quality. As this also led to a decrease in the number of students admitted to technical secondary schools, a double loss was suffered. Some local colleges took classroom and teaching at all as qualified teachers and remained in such an extent that they rely on the old schools. Within major schools in particular, this has resulted in an effect on teaching procedures and the quality of teaching in the original institutions of higher learning. We believe that the small number that do not meet the above conditions for running a school should close down and become more specialized until those that meet certain conditions should substantially improve themselves so that they can be strengthened and run well. The new institutions and schools that rely on the original institutions of higher education must be established as independent schools as quickly as possible. In establishing new institutions of higher education in the future, we must base on integrated plan and basically overcome the tendency to do things one by this and one by that, to engage in bitter competition and to repeatedly establish corrupt principles.

## 8. The pace of realization of universities must be stepped up

The specialized universities in the institutions of higher learning in our nation at present is basically scattered after that of the lower levels and there has been very little change in the majority of these universities for the past thirty years. The situation alone these universities are too narrow and are not advantages for the cultivation of persons of outstanding talents. They are also not advantages for the development of new disciplines and often give rise to closure of study free use and of waste of human talent. It also makes it very difficult for the schools to adapt to the continually changing demands of global work.

For the realization of the universities, a provisional organ should be established under the leadership of the State council and should be commanded by a vice-premier. Committees of various ministries should be incorporated into it and other concerned responsible members should take part in it in order to concentrate on solving this problem. Practice has already borne out that it is very difficult to solve this extremely important and highly complicated problem through reliance solely on the Ministry of Education.

The specialized facilities must overcome the defect of being small but complete. One that the integration of science and engineering has been proposed, all of the engineering schools must be specialized in pure science. This is a matter very worthy of study. It would not be difficult to get off to a early start.

before there has been a basic resolution of the problems of the objectives of developing scientific specialties, the scope of specialization and the direction of allocation. I propose that the question of specialized facilities be considered separately at the three administrative levels of the state, the large regions and the provinces. We should strive to bring about comparatively rational arrangements for the institutions of higher learning in our nation. In respect to individual schools, the specialized facilities must embody the characteristics of each given school. Any given school cannot attempt to be small and complete.

Specialized facilities must be considered from a very long-term standpoint. At the least, consideration must be given to the needs of the state after ten years from now, with short-term planning being integrated with long-term considerations. There are a number of specialties in which large numbers of students need not be recruited and in which either a small number of students can be enrolled or which can be limited to postgraduate students.

We must get a firm grasp on readjustment of specialties. It is wrong to hesitate in moving forward. This is because it takes a long time to cultivate human talent. For example, it will take until 1985 for there to be graduates in a specialized program that is organized in 1981 (4-year system). If all there ever is about talk without action, the state will suffer very great losses and waste. On the one hand, we are shouting about the lack of human talent, while on the other we go on blindly year after year training large numbers of people for which the state has no use. Is there any sense in this?

#### 6. The make-up of the teaching profession should gradually be readjusted

The present make-up of the teaching profession is not equitable. To take Sichuan Jiaotong University as an example, there are at present 39 professors, accounting for 2.3 percent of the total number of teachers, 180 associate professors, accounting for 12.7 percent of the total, 891 lecturers, accounting for 60 percent of the total, 21 instructors, accounting for 1.4 percent of the total and 158 assistants, accounting for 24.1 percent of the total. The make-up of teachers should be pyramidal-shaped. As present, it is not this way. Rather, it is small at the two ends and large in the middle. This type of shortage in which there is an unsuitable ratio with a lack of successors must be changed. The way to solve this problem is for there to be rational mobility. Mobility of human talent must be carried out under leadership and in a planned way. We must never encourage spontaneity. The direction of mobility, generally speaking, should be from the coastal to the interior regions, from the interior regions toward the border areas, from the large cities to the medium and small cities, from regions in which higher education is developed to regions in which higher education is weak and from old schools to new schools. There must be a series of correct policies in respect to this. Otherwise, the flow will be concentrated in the direction of Beijing and Shanghai and along the coast. This would not be beneficial to the building of the nation. There must be a clear-cut retirement system for teachers. The various professional titles of teachers should not constitute a lifetime system. Except for special circumstances, a person should retire when he has reached a certain specified age. A group of teachers should be selected from among the postgraduate students who have graduated and graduated of the department.

There should be appropriate increases in the numbers of experimental and technical personnel and workers so that the teachers can be freed from dealing with materials, equipment and processing. Finally, there should be a rational quota of teachers and there should be a resolute change in the student ratio of teachers to students.

### 5. Gradually working toward socialization of school service facilities

Figuratively speaking people are serving, at present in the only way that is running the schools but schools that are running the country. The matters that used to be managed by an institution of higher learning are too diverse. All such matters as food and drink and living arrangements, building materials, birth, old age, illness, retirement and death must be dealt with and are often not dealt with well. This situation is a reflection of an ideology of a self-sufficient society system. Under the control of this type of ideology, our efficiency is extremely low and there is a great waste of human, material resources and financial resources. Why cannot these backward conditions be changed? For example, why could not the responsibilities for repair and installation, painting and whitewashing, transportation services and cleaning of the school grounds be shouldered by society? As another example, why cannot the state invest in construction of apartment houses so that students could rent them? In Japan is not even cleaning and sweeping the responsibility of a company? Why should we take on too much for ourselves rather than actively seeking for change? Naturally, this is a matter in which we must proceed step by step and one which we must not go at too rapidly. However, a pilot project can be run. I believe that we should be getting started on it now.

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## BIOGRAPHICAL, REVOLUTION AND CULTURE

### FILM BUREAU DIRECTOR ON 1981 FILM

00140730 Beijing 81000 to English 0711 0814 Mar 81

(Text) Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--Filming has started on more than 60 new Chinese movies to be produced in 1981, China's Film Bureau Director Chen Bo said today, obviously pleased with the year's good beginning.

The new plays include novels by noted China's great writers Lu Xun, Mao Dun and Lao She, best sellers of 1980, and biographies of famous revolutionaries and ancient poets.

Chen Bo remarked that 1981 is "a year of important occasions." It marks the 50th anniversary of the 1931 revolution which overthrew the Qing Dynasty, the 100th anniversary of the birth of writer Lu Xun, and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, which offer a wide choice of subjects.

"The artists are trying their best to produce good films to meet the rising demand for quality and variety," the film bureau director said.

Interest is focused on the production of "Plant Director Han Feiye Office," a prize-winning 1979 story centered on an industrial leader who fights conservatism and bureaucracy in the service of the country's modernization campaign.

"The True Story of Ah Q," Lu Xun's masterpiece on the spiritual burden of the Chinese peasants; "Midnight," Mao Dun's analysis of the Chinese bourgeoisie before 1949; and "Ricefield Girl," Lao She's portrait of the underclass of working people in old China, are all being filmed as well.

The "Xi'an Incident" records the victory of the Chinese Communist Party under Mao Zedong's leadership in forging a national united front in the war against Japanese aggression. "Xiangyang Uprising," a war film, is about the 1927 August 1 uprising that marks the birth of the communist-led revolutionary army. Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, He Long and many other well-known historical figures are portrayed in this film.

A full-length documentary on Su Xun Yuzhen and two feature films, one on Zhu Rong and the other on Gao Si, 1931 revolutionaries heroes, are planned for 1981.

"It's a real surprise," said Chen Bo, "when Shanghai comes up with their new films in the season." "Three Friends," "Laughter in Sun Village" and "Kerry and

Revolution," formal post-present conflicts for Chinese peasants in the country's move for modernization. Chen Bo has seen rushes of all three films and terms them "delightful."

Both the Beijing studio and the August 1 army studio see the screen potential for the novel "Li Huo and His Daughters," a love story interwoven with a struggle against the gang of four in the countryside.

Chen Bo said rural themes had been dropped for a while in recent years but are now "catching on again," and he is "firmly for it."

China shot 82 feature films in 1980, with young actors and actresses playing half of the leading roles. Some 40 new directors are recognized. Chen Bo thought this "takeover" was a good sign. "The young must be given every opportunity. Training courses and forums are planned to help them acquire more experience and develop their own styles," he declared.

"Chinese film will develop under the guiding principle of serving the people and serving socialism," Chen Bo said. "Let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. We'll stick to that. But we also must overcome such tendencies as not portraying life in China truthfully being divorced from reality, and imitating foreign products including those in bad taste."

"Backed by its strong tradition of realism," Chen Bo said, "Chinese film will play an important role in inspiring the people in the country's struggle for socialist modernization."

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SUMMARY

**LIANXIANG UNIVERSITY LAW DEPARTMENT**--According to the directive of the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee on properly expanding the proportion of higher education in culture, law and commerce, the Lianxiang Provincial People's Government decided to establish a law department at Lianxiang University in 1981. The purpose of establishing this department is to train more persons specialized in law to reinforce the political and law departments. It is planned to enroll 70 law students in the summer of 1981. The number of students enrolled will increase year after year. (Xiaoming Lianxiang Provincial Service to Mandarin 2300 (16 Mar 81))

**ANHUI STUDENT RECRUITMENT MEETING**--A meeting on student recruitment of schools of higher education in Anhui was held in Hefei recently. The meeting discussed opinions on reform of student recruitment this year and decided that the preexamination selection of the candidates who want to take part in the college entrance examination on the ground of having the same educational level as the secondary school graduates will be postponed until next year; that proper measures must be taken to insure discipline in the examination halls, which must be set up in county seats, and to guard against unhealthy tendencies; and that, to encourage foreign language teaching in middle schools, the foreign language scores of students of the technical and professional training schools will represent 20 and 30 percent of their total scores in the college entrance examination. Wei Xizhi, vice governor of Anhui and chairman of the Provincial Student Recruitment Committee, addressed the meeting. (Hefei Anhui Provincial Service to Mandarin 1100 (17 Mar 81))

**SHANGHAI PRIMARY SCHOOLS**--The Shanghai Municipal People's Government has decided that beginning this autumn Shanghai children will have 6 years of primary schooling instead of 5. This decision was made to further improve the quality of teaching and reduce unnecessary burdens on primary school pupils. Beginning this autumn, the new 6-year school system will be introduced to all primary schools within Shanghai City and its suburban areas. (Shanghai City Service to Mandarin 2300 (16 Mar 81))

**JIANGXI LITERATURE AND ART**--A symposium of writers and artists was held by the Propaganda Department of Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee on 21 and 23 February and on 4 March. Attending the symposium were the responsible comrades from literary-art departments at provincial and municipal levels and full-time as well as part-time writers and artists, totalling 200 persons. All participants discussed new tasks of literary-art work, studied the new situation and new problems with regard to

Yunnan Province's literary-art development, and discussed how to uphold the three fundamental principles and the "two-banded" principle in literary-art creation. The writers and artists pledged to create more and better works to match the three images of new socialist elements and pillars of four modernization so as to cope with the needs of building a new socialist spiritual civilization. A speech was delivered on 6 March by Comrade (Ren Yufan), head of the Propaganda Department of the Provincial Party Committee. (Changchun Yunnan Provincial Service in Nanking 2100 CM 11 Mar 81)

BEIJING UNIVERSITY POLITICAL WORK--Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)--Beijing University is giving full scope to the role of its political work cadre in strengthening ideological and political work among the students. Training classes and other activities sponsored by the university party committee are building up the contingent of political work cadre, some of them used to prefer other professional work and some others could not feel at ease with their work. To help them do their work contentedly, the party committee has also laid down a specific rule that a political cadre will get the same kind of treatment as a teacher who is a graduate of the same year when it comes to evaluating the political cadre's position, title and wage grade. Now each department of the university has a student work group in charge of overall ideological and political work among the students under the leadership of the department's general party branch. Besides, there are student political instructors in all departments and the university is trying out the system of assigning a teacher in charge of each of a number of selected classes. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service to Chinese 0100 CM 13 Mar 81)

GUANGDONG BUREAU OCCUPATION--The Guangdong Provincial People's Government issued a circular on 11 March asking the various localities of the province to properly solve the problems about returning the occupied school buildings. If an agreement has been reached between an occupying unit and the relevant locality, it must be executed without fail. If an agreement has not been concluded, the two sides should seek out one in accordance with the spirit of consultation and making concessions with each other. (Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Nanking 2015 CM 13 Mar 81)

HEILONGJIANG POLICE CONGRESS--Heilongjiang Province held the first congress of advanced units and individuals emerged in the provincial people's armed police forces this 11 to 12 March. The congress, held in Changchun (Guangzhou), attended by 16 advanced collectives and 80 advanced individuals. It is the first gathering of Heilong following the administrative transfer of the people's armed public forces to public-security organs. The congress called on the success of tactics and fighters in the people's armed police force, while earnestly studying and implementing the spirit of the work conference convened by the central committee, to vigorously study and diligent ate the spirit of Lei Feng and strive to sublimate the armed police force. (Changchun Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Nanking 1100 CM 13 Mar 81)

SHIJI COUNTY MORTGAGE-LOAN LEAGUE, SHIJI BENGJIANG AUTONOMOUS REGION, achieved new success in cutting population growth. In 1980, the League's population growth rate declined to 8.8 per thousand. The League conducted over 6,000 sterilization operations last year. Of the League's 17 cities, counties and districts, it achieved a population growth rate under 10 per thousand. In 1980, nearly 80,000 more than 21,000 couples to the League had signed pledges owing to their wife and child. (Shiyan Shi Bengjiang Regional Service in Nanking 2100 CM 13 Mar 81)

HEILONGJIANG UNIVERSITY POLITICAL WORK--Harbin, 11 Mar (XINHUA)--Harbin Teachers University has established a student work department which has 33 political instructors and assigned teachers to be in charge of some of the classes as part of its effort to build up the ranks of political work cadres and do a good job of ideological and political work among students. With the contingent of political work cadres stabilized, these cadres are making frequent investigations and study of the students' thinking. In their education in the party's four fundamental principles, the political cadres are singling out party leadership as the matter of key importance for the students to realize that, just as there could be no new China without party leadership, there will be no progress in building China into a modern, socialist power without it. Party course study groups such as that run by a political cadre of a department have enabled the students to understand the nature and task of the party and how to be a glorious party member. Many classes have done likewise, holding discussions on the communist perspective of life to help the students become determined to work for the cause of communism. (DW170006 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0044 GMT 11 Mar 81)

SHANGHAI THEATRICAL SYMPOSIUM--The Propaganda Department of Shanghai Municipal Party Committee recently called a large-scale discussion meeting on further development of the Beijing and Kunqu operas. Chen Yi, deputy secretary of Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, presided over the symposium which was attended by Director of Shanghai Culture Bureau Li Taicheng and noted figures from Shanghai's Beijing and Kunqu opera circles. The symposium discussed how to inherit and reform Beijing and Kunqu opera, and also studied the question of creating new plays to keep pace with current demands, and worked out new methods to train as well as give full play to talented people. All comrades called for still greater efforts to reform the management system and further arouse the enthusiasm of art troupe members. (Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 81)

SICHUAN POPULATION GROWTH--Sichuan's natural population growth rate fell to 4.6 per 1,000 last year. Some 71 percent of babies born during the year were single children. Over 80 percent of the province's 2.3 million couples of child-bearing age who have only one child have voluntarily applied to take out single-child certificates. (Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 81)

CHENGDU POPULATION--In 1980, the natural population growth rate in Chengdu was 3.21 per 1,000, a reduction of 1.99 per 1,000 over 1979. At present, 113,900 couples in the municipality have received one-child certificates. This accounts for 85.36 percent of the total number of couples with only one child. In 43 counties, the population growth rate has been reduced to 5 per 1,000. In the 10 years since 1970, the birth rate in the municipality has been reduced by 260,000 persons. (Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 81)

HUNAN EDUCATION CONFERENCE--The Hunan provincial conference on educational work was held in Changsha City from 25 February to 6 March. The conference called for still greater efforts to eliminate the influence of left-deviationist thinking and implement the instruction on educational work issued by the secretariat of the Party Central Committee and the guidelines adopted by the national discussion meeting on educational work. It was pointed out at the conference that without eliminating the harmful influence of "left" ideas, it would be impossible to better readjust Hunan's educational work and further improve the quality of education.

In the future, greater efforts should be made to step up ideological-political work and further promote the movement to learn from Lei Feng and "five stresses" and "four beauties" activities among the masses of students. Some 640 persons attended the conference, including Jiao Linyi, secretary of the Hunan Provincial Party Committee. He elaborated in his speech the importance of strengthening and improving the party leadership over educational work. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 14 Mar 81]

**QINGHAI CYL SESSION**--The Sixth Qinghai Provincial CYL Committee held its second enlarged session in Xining municipality from 25 February to 6 March in order to draft work tasks for 1981. The session called on CYL organizations at all levels to conduct ideological and political work as a central task, do a good job in conducting education on the situation on the basis of upholding the four basic principles and vigorously educate youths on ardent love for the party and country and on communist morality. Efforts should be made to pay attention to youth's problems, listen to their opinions and respond to their demands so as to truly build CYL organizations into a home for youths. [XIN14113 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Mar 81]

**TIANJIN POPULATION GROWTH RATE**--Tianjin, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--The natural population growth rate of Tianjin municipality dropped from 8.66 per thousand in 1979 to 7.21 per thousand in 1980. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0101 GMT 14 Mar 81]

**ANHUI POPULATION GROWTH**--In 1980 Anhui Province's natural population growth rate went below 10 per thousand for the first time. Compared with 1979, 182,900 fewer babies were born in 1980. Statistics of the departments concerned show that 1.43 million birth control operations were performed in the province in 1980, which was 300,000 more than 1979. The natural population growth rate dropped from 11.74 per thousand in 1979 to 9.9 per thousand in 1980. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 81]

**GUANGDONG EDUCATION MEETING**--Recently, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government held a meeting for the provincial governor's office and listened to the contents of the national forum on education reported by the Guangdong Culture and Education office and the main problems of education in the province. The meeting pointed out that governments at all levels and departments concerned must pay serious attention to education work, help solve concrete problems and make new decisions on developing education throughout the province. The participants revealed that the education fund in the province this year is slightly higher and will increase each year. They pointed out that in addition to the 9.5 million yuan investment in capital construction for institutes of higher learning, funds can be appropriately increased for other types of construction work. The various prefectures, municipalities and counties must allocate some funds from local revenue to repair middle and primary school buildings. The province has decided to establish a leadership group for transforming the structure of middle school education. [HE161415 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 12 Mar 81]

GUANGZHOU HISTORICAL SYMPOSIUM--Guangzhou, 13 Mar (XINHUA)--A symposium on the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851-1864) is being held in Guangzhou to commemorate the 130th anniversary of the largest of peasant uprisings in China's history. The symposium began on 8 March and participants will later move to Guiiping and Guilin in Guangxi. Over 170 papers will be presented at the meeting evaluating the nature and historic role of the Taipings as well as the guiding thought and leaders behind the movement. The 12-day symposium is being attended by 210 historians, professors, specialists and scholars from Beijing and other parts of the country. Also attending the meeting are Professors Charles Curwen from England, Frederic Wakeman from the U.S.A. and Shinji Kojima from Japan. The participants will visit the home of peasant leader, Hong Xiuquan, in Huaxi county, Guangdong, and Jintian village in Guiiping county, Guangxi, where the peasant revolution began. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 13 Mar 81]

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